The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8925 第八千九百二十五號 光緒十二年七月初七日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1886. 禮拜五 香港英八月六號 [Price $2½ per Month

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 5, Deucalion, British steamer, 1,374, Acquith, Liverpool 26th June, Penang and Singapore 31st July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

August 5, Quarta, German steamer, 733, Kock, Newchwang 27th July, and Chefoo 28th, Beans and General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

August 5, Benalder, British steamer, 1,330, J. Ross, Foochow 3rd August, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

August 5, Gilsland, British steamer, 1,038, Wm. Potts, Whampoa 5th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

August 5, Fidelio, German steamer, 852, W. Brock, Singapore via Hoihow 6th July, General.—Wieler & Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
5th August.

Anton, German str., for Hoihow.
Deucalion, British str., for Amoy.
Tungchow, British str., for Shanghai.
Normanton, British str., for Shanghai.
Ashington, British str., for Chefoo.
Phra Chula Chom Klao, British str., for Swatow.
Kashgar, British str., for Singapore.
Benalder, British str., for Singapore.
Lydia, German str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

August 5, Decima, German str., for Bangkok.
August 5, Ava, French str., for Europe.
August 5, Chasseur, French g-b., for Chefoo.
August 5, Leesang, British str., for Tientsin.
August 5, Ashington, British str., for Chefoo.
August 5, Kashgar, British str., for Bombay.
August 5, Benalder, British str., for London.
August 5, Phra Chula Chom Klao, British str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Deucalion*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. Johnson, and 150 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per *Quarta*, str., from Newchwang and Chefoo.—1 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ava*, str., from Hongkong—For Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Greffe and child, Messrs. Depierre, D. Antoino, and V. Roques and servant, and 9 Chinese. For Singapore.—Messrs. Brot and E. Nassim. For Marseilles—Messrs. A. Guien, Padel, and Scholz. From Shanghai—For Suez.—Mr. Ellmann. For Port Said.—Rev. Van Sante. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Morvan, Mr. and Mrs. Ly-King-Fang, child and 4 servants, Messrs. Gatti and Ruegg, child and servant.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Quarta*, from Newchwang 27th July, and Chefoo 28th, reports had strong S.W. winds and cloudy air nearly all the way.

The British steamer *Deucalion*, from Liverpool 22nd June, and Singapore 31st July, reports had fine weather, light variable breeze and clear weather with moderate and smooth sea to port.

The British steamer *Benalder*, from Foochow 3rd August, reports fine, pleasant and clear weather with moderate S.W. winds. Passed the str. *Mosser*, from Amoy for Singapore and New York.

AMOY SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
27, Hangchow, British str., from Shanghai.
28, Zafiro, British str., from Hongkong.
28, Patroclus, British str., from Hongkong.
28, Namoa, British str., from Foochow.
28, Guiding Star, British bark, from Tientsin.
28, Guaymas, German bark, from Hongkong.
29, Hailoong, British str., from Hongkong.
29, Angerton, British str., from Foochow.
29, Duburg, German str., from Hongkong.
29, Mosser, British str., from Shanghai.
30, Fokien, British str., from Hongkong.
30, Hoihow, British str., from Swatow.
30, Iduna, German str., from Hongkong.
31, Nanzing, British str., from Swatow.
31, Aspic, French gunboat, from Swatow.

July— DEPARTURES.
27, Amigo, German str., for Swatow.
27, Hoihow, British str., for Swatow.
28, Daniel, German bark, for Newchwang.
28, Patroclus, British str., for Shanghai.
28, Thales, British str., for Foochow.
28, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
28, Hangchow, British str., for Swatow.
28, Atholl, British str., for Swatow.
28, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
29, Hailoong, British str., for Tamsui.
29, Ingraban, German str., for Hongkong.
30, Borneo, Dutch str., for Hongkong.
30, Maria, British bark, for Ningpo.
30, Fokien, British str., for Foochow.
30, Iduna, German str., for Tamsui.
30, Hoihow, British str., for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
25, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
25, Chihaya Maru, Jap. bark, from K'notzu.
25, Alma, Norwegian bark, from Cardiff.
25, Gilsland, British str., from Hongkong.
25, Kowshing, British str., from Tientsin.
25, Sual, British str., from Hankow.
25, Pekin, British str., from Hankow.
25, Hae-ting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
25, Pechili, British str., from Amoy.
26, Ingo, German str., from Nagasaki.
26, Yuen Wo, British str., from Hankow.
26, Pao Hua, British str., from Hankow.
27, Fooksang, British str., from Hankow.
27, Taku, British str., from Foochow.
27, Kiang-piau, Chinese str., from Pootoo.
27, Swatow, British str., from Swatow.
27, Kiang-yü, Chinese str., from Hankow.
27, Wuchang, British str., from Tientsin.
27, Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Nicolsjevsk.
27, Poo-chi, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
27, Melbourne, French str., from Hongkong.
27, Albany, British str., from Nagasaki.
27, Sea Swallow, British bark, from Nagasaki.
28, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
28, Fushun, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
28, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
28, Yangtsze, British str., from Hongkong.
28, Waylee, Chinese tran., from Yangtsze.
28, Wilna, Amr. ship, from New York.
28, Sin Nanzing, British str., from Tientsin.

July— DEPARTURES.
25, Yehsin, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
25, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
25, Hangchow, British str., for Amoy.
25, Stentor, British str., for London.
25, Fu-yew, Chinese str., for Foochow.
25, Fuh Wo, British str., for Hankow.
25, Chungking, British str., for Chefoo.
25, El Dorado, British str., for Chefoo.
26, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.
27, Ingo, German str., for Nagasaki.
27, Hae-ting, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
27, Kiang-foo, Chinese str., for Hankow.
27, Kowshing, British str., for Chefoo.
27, Lee-sang, British str., for Hongkong.
27, Mosser, British str., for New York.
27, Norden, Danish str., for Chefoo.
27, Pautah, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
27, Kiang-piau, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
27, Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
28, Pekin, British str., for Hankow.
28, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.

Vessels arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan, and Manila.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Polyhymnia (s.)	Yokohama	June 16
Achilles (s.)	Shanghai	June 17
Glenogle (s.)	Hankow	June 21
Wylo	Shanghai	June 22

INTIMATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s

SUMMER DRINKS.

	per 1 doz. Qts.	per 2 doz. Pts.
MEDOC, a pleasant light Claret	$ 4.00	$ 5.00
HAUT SAUTERNE	$10.50	—
CALIFORNIA WHITE WINE, a refreshing still Hock	$ 3.75	$ 4.75
CALIFORNIA RED WINE, a splendid Breakfast Claret	$ 3.75	$ 4.75
LAUBENHEIMER	$ 8.00	—
HOCKHEIMER	$10.00	—
CHAMPAGNE, Ayala & Co.'s (L. C. & Co.'s Sole Agents)	$21.00	$23.00
CHAMPAGNE, A. Collin's (L. C. & Co.'s Sole Agent)	$16.00	$18.00
CHAMPAGNE, Henri Abelé	$16.00	—
	Per 1 doz. Case.	
BRANDY, Courvoisier's best quality (L. C. & Co. Special Agents)	$14.00	
WHISKEY, (L. C. & Co.'s Special Blend "S.B.H." Teacher's Highland Cream)	$ 8.00	
GIN, Van Hoboken's (L. C. & Co. Sole Agents)—(per Case 15 bottles)	$ 6.00	
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	$ 6.50	
Do. Torino	$ 9.00	
LIME JUICE SYRUP (a delicious cooling beverage)—per bottle	0.60	
ORANGE JUICE SYRUP (a perfect Summer drink)—per bottle	0.70	
LEMON JUICE SYRUP (invigorating and readily mixes with any Aerated waters)—per bottle	0.70	
CHIRETTA TONIC BITTERS (L. C. & Co. Sole Importers)	$ 1.00	

(L. C. & Co.'s Wine List sent Post Free to any of the Coast Ports).
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1886. [26

W. BREWER has just received
British Colonies and their Resources—3 parts—35 Cents each.
French Art and English Morals, 35 Cts. each
Savory Dishes for Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner, 75 Cents.
Landor's Imaginary Conversations, 40 Cents.
Cruise of H. M. S. "Bacchante."
Microbe's Ferments and Moulds.
Army Society, by Winter.
A New Novel by Winter "Pluck."
Manual Training.
Aitchison's Synopsis of Therapeutics.
St. John's Wild Coast of Nippon.
The Queen—a jubilee Memorial.
5,000 New Cheap Literature.
New Collections of Songs—"Famous Songs," "Ideal Songs," "Empress of Song," "Monarch of Song."
Children, their Health & Management, 35 Cts.
Complete Set Dickens' Works in Case.
Music Folios and Rolls.
New Tennis Rackets, Balls, and Shoes.
Very Handsome Photograph Frames.
Large Selection Cabinet Photo Albums.
New Pianos for Hire or Sale, monthly system.
Good second-hand Pianos and Organs.
W. BREWER, Queen's Road.
Under Hongkong Hotel. [25

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
have just received
New Stock of American and English Birthday Cards.
Automatic Copying and Black Lead Pencils.
Hitchcock's Patent Lamps.
Bigot's Japanese Sketches—New Series.
Mrs. Gordon Cummings Wanderings in China.
Clark's History of Astronomy.
Henry George's Protection and Free Trade.
Daudet's Sappho—Illustrated Ed.
An Inglorious Columbus by Vining.
Dixon Kemp's Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing.
Payne's Business Letter Writer.
Webster's Condensed Dictionary.
Modern English and Japanese Conversations.
Lowell's Corea! the Land of the Morning Calve.
Morse's Japanese Houses and their Surroundings.
Dr. Foote's "Plain Home Talk."
Ruff's Turf Guide, Spring Edition, 1886.
Mackie's Dollars & Sterling Exchange Tables, 2/8 to 3/4.
Henry's "Ling-Nam; travels in interior of China."
Templeton's Workshop Companion.
Thompson's Dynamo-Electric Machinery.
Very's "Navies of the World."
Geikie's Class Book of Geology.
Penley's Sketching from Nature in Water Colours.
The American Family Cook Book.
KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.
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HONGKONG STEAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER YARD.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake Contracts for Sawing, Planing, Tonguing, Grooving, Turning, and Moulding Timber of all kinds, the Machinery is of the latest and most approved pattern.

Having now on hand Sawn Timber of all sizes ready for use and stored in dry Godowns, are now prepared to supply Customers at lowest possible rates.

For Further Particulars, apply to
A. G. GORDON.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1886. [1335

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1886. [1505

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August current, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1886.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1525

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th day of August Current (both days inclusive) during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1526

WING TAI & Co.
SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES,
AND
COAL MERCHANTS.
Fresh Provisions Supplied at the Shortest Notice,
No. 17, Pottinger Street,
榮泰公司煤炭號客 [1099

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$7,500,000.
Reserve Fund	4,500,000.
Reserve for Equalization of Dividends	500,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	7,500,000.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. Grote, Esq.
J. Bell-Irving, Esq.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
W. H. F. Darby, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. H. M. Huntington, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEwen.
Hon. F. D. Sassoon.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong—John Walter, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London & County Bank.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1886. [5

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1885. [6

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000.
Paid up	£ 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.

Branches in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the National Life Assurance Society.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1886. [7

KOPPS HOTEL,
AMOY—KULANGSEW,
Landing at Shon Kho Shan Jetty,
Best Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors,
First Rate Table,
Billiards and Bowling Alleys

Wines, Liqueurs, German and English Beers of the Best Qualities and Brands.

The HOTEL is one of the best situated Houses in Kulangsew during the Hot Season. [141

SHING LOONG,
CANTON, CHINA.

Trade A BOAT Mark.

PRESERVED GINGER CHOW CHOW FRUITS AND SOY
of the Choicest Quality.

The very Finest Sugar is employed in the Manufacture of our Preserves and we guarantee Best Quality.

SHING LOONG. [1484

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 19th August, at Noon, at the
Novelty Iron Works, Praya East, Hongkong,
unless previously disposed of by private sale.

The VALUABLE PLANT, TOOLS, and MACHINERY comprised in a Bill of Sale dated the 6th February, 1886, and made between John Watt Jameson and John William Croker of the one part and Victor Roque of the other part.

Also,
on account of the concerned,
The remaining STOCK-IN-TRADE consisting of Boilers, Cranes, Sheer Legs and Chains, Copper Pipes, Muntz Metal, Tool Steel, Iron Rivets, Bolts, Fire Bricks, Lignum Vitæ, English Coke, &c., &c.

One STEEL STEAMER 92 feet long, 16 feet beam, 8 feet deep, with Boiler and Corrugated Furnace, also Tandem Compound Surface Condensing Engine, Cylinder 10 by 18 by 18.

One TEAKWOOD LAUNCH 56 by 10.6 by 5.6 with Vertical Boiler and Direct Acting Surface Condensing Engine, Cylinder 7½ by 13 by 9.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1886. [1348

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th August, 1886, at Noon, at Messrs. D. Musso & Co.'s Godowns, West Point.
On account of the concerned.
3 LENGTHS STEEL SHAFTING, 47·1½in. by 2·6in.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1886. [1522

PUBLIC AUCTION
of
JAPANESE CURIOS, BRONZES, PORCELAINS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th August, 1886, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
An Assortment of
JAPANESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS, &c.
Comprising:—
Satsuma, Kaga, Kioto, Tokio, Imary, Miaco VASES, JARS, PLATES, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, CLOISONNE, ENAMELLED VASES, JARS, and PLATES, &c., SILK EMBROIDERIES, KAKIMONOS, SCREENS, BRONZES, NITCHKIS, CURIOS, &c., &c.,
Also,
1 Large INLAID CABINET.

The above will be on View on FRIDAY.
Terms of Sale.—Cash on delivery with all faults and errors of description.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1529

PUBLIC AUCTION.
on
TUESDAY,
the 10th August, 1886, at 4 p.m.
To be Sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, in One Lot.

ALL that Valuable Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT Number 766 measuring on the North Side thereof 50 feet, on the South Side thereof 5[illegible] feet, on the East Side thereof 80 feet, and on the West Side thereof 80 feet, be all the said admeasurements little more or less, and containing an Area of 4,000 square feet and held for the unexpired term of 999 years at a yearly Crown Rent of $61.70.

On the above Piece of Ground is erected the VALUABLE MESSUAGE & BUILDINGS known as Number 225, Queen's Road.

For Further Particulars, apply to
SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES,
Vendors' Solicitors,
Supreme Court House;
or to
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1886. [1465

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 13th of August, 1886, at Noon,
on the Premises
(Under a Bill of Sale.)
The STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY TOOLS, &c., &c. of the Wing Lung Engineer's Shop at Chek Tong Tsui.
Also,
A STEAM LAUNCH.
Terms of Sale.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1528

AUCTION SALE OF GUN CARRIAGES.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Auction, unless disposed of privately before that date, on
SATURDAY,
the 14th August, 1886, at Noon, at Messrs. Sharp & Co.'s Godowns, Bowrington.
Six 12-Pounder ARMSTRONG FIELD GUN CARRIAGES with Limbers.
Sixteen AMMUNITION WAGGONS with Limbers.
Four 6-Pounder FIELD-GUN CARRIAGES with Limbers.
Four 3-Pounder GUN CARRIAGES.

The whole of these Carriages are on good serviceable Frames, with strong English-made Wheels and Axles.

Two Cast-iron Wheel-tiring Plates.
Anvils, Benches, Vices, Lathe, Patent Enamelled Manger and Hay Rack.
Chaff Cutter, Carriage, Garden Watering Pump, Cast-iron Cooking Range, Scales, &c., &c., &c.
E. JONES HUGHES,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1886. [1520

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy to Offer for Sale,
on
THURSDAY,
the 19th August, 1886, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
On the Premises, in One Lot or otherwise as shall be declared at the time of Sale.
The Following
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.
Situate at Bowrington and until recently occupied by Messrs. Jameson & Croker.

1.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND abutting on the North on the Praya and measuring 109 feet and 11 inches, on the South on Inland Lot No. 744 (next hereinafter described) and measuring 101 feet and 2 inches, on the East on a Public Road immediately adjoining the Bowrington Canal and measuring 141 feet and 7 inches, and on the West on a Public Road and measuring 115 feet and 10 inches.

The above Piece of Ground contains 13,021 square feet, is Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 270, and held for the residue of a term of 999 years at an Annual Crown Rent of $230.00.

2.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND abutting on the North on the last mentioned Lot and measuring 101 feet and 2 inches, on the South on Wanchai Road and measuring 100 feet, on the East on a Public Road immediately adjoining the Bowrington Canal and measuring 129 feet, and on the West on a Public Road and measuring 112 feet and 6 inches.

The above Piece of Ground contains 12,075 square feet, is Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 744, and held for the residue of a term of 999 years at an Annual Crown Rent of $160.

On the above Pieces of Ground are erected the substantial Buildings, Workshops, and Premises until recently occupied by Messrs. Jameson & Croker.

For Further Particulars and Plans, apply to
SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
Supreme Court House:
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1886. [1516

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS,
by
M. F. Rachals & Co., Hamburg.

COTTAGE PIANOS, Shanghai Tls. 235 & 300
GRAND PIANOS, ... Shanghai Tls. 450

Sole Agent for China and Hongkong.
SYDENHAM MOUTRIE,
The Pianoforte and Music Warehouse,
Shanghai.
14th May, 1886. [59

INTIMATIONS.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866).

CAPITAL $2,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of $100 Each; Payable $5 per Share on Application, and $15 per Share on Allotment.

Further Calls not to exceed $20 per Share at any one time, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

(Note.—It is not intended to call up more than $20 per Share).

Directors.
Hon'ble JOHN ANDERSON (Chairman),
(Messrs. Guthrie & Co.)
THOS. SCOTT THOMSON, Esq.,
(Messrs. W. R. Scott & Co.)
EUG. RITTER, Esq.,
(Messrs. Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.)
MEYER BEHR, Esq.,
(Messrs. Katz Brothers.)
JOHANNES LUTJENS, Esq.,
(Messrs. Behn, Meyer & Co.)
WEE BOON TEK, Esq.,
(Messrs. Wee Bin & Co.)
KHOO TIONG POH, Esq.,
(Messrs. Bun Hin & Co.)
With power to add two to their number.

Bankers.

Solicitors.
Messrs. RODYK & DAVIDSON.

Offices.
RAFFLES PLACE, SINGAPORE.

Secretary.
THOS. BUTLER.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is being formed with the chief object of providing owners of property within the Straits Settlements with a second Local Fire Insurance Office, the establishment of which the commercial importance of the Settlements seems fully to warrant.

The volume of Fire Insurance business in the Straits is large and increasing. The existing Company can only take a limited amount on any one block of buildings, and it is reasonable to suppose that a second local Institution would command a goodly share of the risks which are now going to far distant Companies, who offer Insurers no participation in profits, and in which little or no Share interest is locally held.

It is notorious that Fire Insurance business in the East has for many years past been exceedingly profitable. Rates of premium are well maintained, and the Company has no intention of competing on lower terms than commonly exist with Eastern Mutual Offices.

The Company will be worked in connection with, and within the Head Office of, the Straits Insurance Company, Limited, and by the Board of Directors and Staff of that Institution. The Accounts and Liabilities of each Office will be kept absolutely distinct. Expenses of Management will be shared by the two Companies in such proportions as may be determined by the Directors. Under such joint working both Offices will materially benefit by a considerable lessening of the said Costs of Management. Branches or Agencies will be established in such Ports and Places within and outside the Straits Settlements as may appear to afford fields for profitable business. Agents now acting for the Marine Company will probably all be willing to act for the Fire Office.

The Company will, it is assumed, benefit largely by the good will of the Marine Office, and, in consideration of this, 10,000 Shares will be offered preferentially to the Proprietors of the latter, from the majority of whom important Fire business may be expected. The allotment of the remaining 10,000 Shares, and of such of the 10,000 aforesaid which may not be taken up by Shareholders in the Marine Company will have the most careful attention of the Directors, who are fully alive to the desirability of obtaining Members who will contribute business.

It is the Directors' intention to allot a fair proportion of Shares to applicants outside the Straits Settlements, and on the principle above indicated

No promotion money has been or will be paid.

The business of the Company will be conducted on Mutual Principles, and the Directors propose that the annual profits be disposed of as follows:—

1st.—In the payment of Interest on the paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, said Interest to form a first charge on the profits until the Reserve Fund shall have reached $200,000, and thereafter Interest shall be at such rate, not being less than 10 per Cent. per Annum, as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine.

2nd.—In the establishment and maintenance of a Reserve Fund of $200,000 to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by Shareholders, after providing for the payment of Interest as above.

3rd.—In the payment of a Bonus to supporters of the Company in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.

4th.—In adding to the Company's Reserve Fund until the same shall have reached $600,000.

The only Contract entered into on behalf of the Company is an Agreement dated the nineteenth day of July, 1886, and made between The Straits Insurance Company, Limited, on the one part and James Guthrie Davidson of Singapore, Advocate, for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part, providing for the Joint Direction and Management with the Straits Insurance Company, Limited. This contract can be seen at the Head Office of the Straits Insurance Company, Limited.

Applications for Shares should be made on the enclosed form and lodged with any of the local Banks or their Branches with a Deposit of $5 on each Share applied for.

Where no allotment is made the Deposit will be returned in full, and in case a less number of Shares be allotted than as applied for, the surplus deposited will be appropriated in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Undersigned, Agents for the Straits Insurance Company, Limited.

The Share List will be closed on the 30th September, 1886, for applications from the Straits Settlements, Java, India, China, Japan (and countries thereto adjacent), and on the 31st October, 1886, for applications from Europe, the United States of America, and the Australian Colonies.

Singapore, 19th July, 1886.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents for the
Straits Insurance Company, Ld.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1886. [1507

MONEY to be LENT on MORTGAGE.

Sums varying from $1,000 to $30,000 to be advanced on security of Landed Property in this Colony at Current Rates of Interest.

Apply to
W. X.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1886. [914

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 11th instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1886. [1515

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"MENELAUS,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st inst.

Goods undelivered after the 6th August, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [1498

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"METAPEDIA,"
Captain Purvis, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Japan, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY, the 28th instant.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th August, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1886. [1471

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per Cent. or $6.00 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [1499

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CUSTOMERS are requested to make their CHEQUES and/or ORDERS, Payable to the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

By Order,
L. HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. [911

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [21

CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

This Establishment is in constant receipt of the BEST MANILA CIGARS of all Brands and Makes, and GUARANTEES the Genuineness of the Stuff and the Perfection of Manufacture. Sells at Very Moderate Prices, and in case the Cigars are not found satisfactory they can be returned within Six days.

J. M. BASA.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1886. [1089

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY,
Napier Johnstone's Blend,
Superb Quality,
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Selection.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong.
2310]

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles. [922

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

The well known Wine Shippers to China,
Of London, Bordeaux, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, &c.

Their Representatives in China—
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. } Hongkong
" Siemssen & Co. } and
" Lane, Crawford & Co. } Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the Wines and Spirits consigned to their care by this well-known house:—

CLARETS, Mouton, Larose, St. Julien Medoc, both in Quarts & Pints.

"INVALIDS," & AMOROSO, SHERRY.

MANZANILLA SHERRY—very pale & dry

WHITE SEAL SHERRY—very popular in China in consequence of its softness and purity.

These Sherries are also shipped in Jars containing 4 gallons.

"INVALIDS" PORT, a most agreeable wine, approved by many Physicians.

SCOTCH WHISKY—of several sorts, viz:
In square bottles—Napier Johnstone's.
In round bottles—C. P. & Co.'s, "Heart shaped label."
In round bottles—The celebrated Glenlivet

IRISH WHISKY—only the best.

COGNAC—The popular * * * now necessarily dearer, because of low exchange.

* * * Quality, the next best and not a bad substitute for 4 Star.

* * Quality, of age equal to Henessys and cheaper. [1996

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Gold Medal,
Paris, 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [948

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
Sole Agents for China.
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1101

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 9th August, 1886, at 10.30 a.m., at Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Godowns Wanchai,
(For Account of whom it may Concern),
Ex British Ship "Cosmo,"
About 3[illegible] Cases KEROSINE OIL,
"Stella" Brand,
All more or less damaged by Sea Water.
Terms of Sale.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1886. [1532

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for Ningpo, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, and Ports on the Yangtsze.)

THE Company's Steamship
"DEUCALION,"
Captain Acquith, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1886. [1503

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Hankow, and Ports on the Yangtsze).

THE Company's Steamship
"FOOKSANG,"
Captain Hogg, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at Four p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1531

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI via AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for Ningpo, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, and Ports on the Yangtsze).

THE Company's Steamship
"DARDANUS,"
Captain Purdy, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1886. [1497

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S.S. CO'S S.S. "DEUCALION." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th inst., for shipment per steamer "DARDANUS,"

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1503

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"DEUCALION,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 6th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1503

WILLIAM DOLAN, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made on the 8th day of February, 1886, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the above named WILLIAM DOLAN, late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, (who died at No. 48, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of December, 1885, and to whose Personal Estate and Effects Probate was granted to the Undersigned on the 13th day of January, 1886, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction) are hereby required to send in writing particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned, on or before the 8th day of August, 1886, after which time the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the Assets of the deceased among the Persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1886.
WILLIAM HENRY RAY,
Executor of the Estate of the late
William Dolan, Deceased.
1423]

NOTICE.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT thoroughly acquainted with Marine Underwriting for an Insurance Company in Singapore.

Apply stating age, experience, and qualification to
A. B.,
No. 19, Collyer Quay,
Singapore.
Singapore, 13th July, 1886. [1448

NOTICE.

THE ADVERTISER, just out from Home where he has for a number of years been connected with the Shipping Business, is desirous of obtaining an Appointment as Clerk, Bookkeeper, or any position of trust. Unexceptional references. Out port preferred.

Address,
G. F. H.,
Office of this Paper.
1464]

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS ... £6,466,527.

Endowment Assurance Policies
Secured Payment Policies
Retirement Annuity Policies
Are granted under liberal conditions as regards Rates, Non-forfeiture, Surrender, and Revival.

EVERY facility is afforded for despatch of Business. Premiums moderate. Proposal Forms on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1886. [808—3

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [35

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER
STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE,
Behind New Oriental Bank,
Hongkong.

Has a Larger, Choicer, and more Complete COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Store.

Ivory Miniatures of Superior Excellence and High Finish, painted under careful Supervision.

Instantaneous Views, Groups and Portraits of different sizes taken daily. [18

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1886.

UNLESS we are greatly mistaken Reuter will prove to be in error in announcing that Lord STANHOPE has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. The present Earl of STANHOPE is really a political nonentity; he sat in the House of Commons for a few years when Viscount MAHON, but in no way distinguished himself. His brother, the Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE, who in the late Parliament sat for the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire, was also President of the Board of Trade in Lord SALISBURY's last Administration and will probably prove to be the new Minister for the Colonies. He is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1840, and is generally regarded by both political parties as a promising statesman. Though not a great speaker, he is distinguished by sound common sense, and is likely to prove an energetic Minister. The Earl of DUNRAVEN, who is said to have been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, is an Irish peer not unknown to fame, and sits in the House of Lords as Lord KENRY. The fact of a member of the Upper House having been made Under Secretary confirms our belief that the Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE and not his brother the Earl is the new Secretary for the Colonies, since either the head of the Department or the Under Secretary must occupy a seat in the House of Commons. Mr. STANHOPE was re-elected last month by his Lincolnshire constituents without opposition, his majority in 1885 having been a pretty decisive one. The new Minister will, we trust, display a keen personal interest in the consolidation of the Colonies, and not be content to merely follow old traditions as to the governance of England's great offshoots. In dealing with the Crown Colonies, too, it is to be hoped that he will take into careful consideration their special needs and their commercial possibilities. In these days of tradal depression anything that can be done to foster the growth of the dependencies and the expansion of their trade should not be neglected. It is at least some comfort to know that the new Secretary for the Colonies is not a fossil of the type of Lords DERBY and KIMBERLEY, from whose domination we are at last happily emancipated.

IN a recent article on the Bi-metallic League the *N. C. Daily News* says:—"If the ratio was not steady when gold was being produced in greater, and silver in smaller quantities than now, it is certain that no passing of National Conventions and Acts of Paliament would make it steady when silver was being produced in larger amounts than the world wants. Clearly, bi-metallism is not the way out of the difficulties which our abundant silver is incumbering commerce with; indeed it seems certain that its adoption would only make our case worse by and bye than it is now." Here there is evidently great confusion of thought and misapprehension of fact. In the first place, the difficulties of the present monetary crisis do not arise from a superabundance [illegible] but from a scarcity of gold [illegible] has been established as clearly as any proposition can be, and any of our readers may verify it for himself by examining whether his dollar or rupee will not go as far now as it did ten or twelve years ago. There can only be one answer to this question if we leave out of consideration a few articles of European manufacture which have not yet shared in the general fall of prices and for which the storekeepers have been compelled to raise their rates. Taking a general average, silver and commodities maintain pretty much the same ratio towards each other that they did before the great disturbance in exchange commenced, whereas almost every article of commerce has fallen in respect to gold, and in countries with a gold standard only both rents and wages are now being reduced. These are hard facts—not speculative theories. And what is the conclusion to which they point? That the stock of gold in the world is not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it. Silver has been demonetised in whole or in part by the leading European nations and the United States of America, and the very limited stock of gold is now called upon to discharge alone the functions it formerly shared with silver. Gold has consequently risen to a premium; the burden of national and private indebtedness has been increased; incomes, except those derived from funded stock, are declining; and industrial enterprise is having the heart eaten out of it by the canker worm of restricted currency. What is to be the end of it all? Mr. DEL MAR, in his answers to Lord IDDESLEIGH's Commission, referring to the eighteenth century, says—"The evil effects of diminishing moneys manifested themselves in every country of the European world, including America; in each of them it was due to the failure of the supplies of the precious metals to keep pace with loss, wear and tear, and increasing demand to sustain prices; in nearly all of them it was followed by similar consequences; a continued and uneven fall of prices, industrial distress, social disorders, turbulence, anarchy, revolution, wars, and the dissolution of empires." Our present difficulties are enough to compel attention to the subject, without anticipating the recurrence of a movement analogous to the French Revolution, but it is only prudent to note the rumblings of Socialism, which have already thrown more than one Government into alarm, and which are extending in the New as well as the Old World. Leaving aside, however, any far-fetched speculations on the political bearing of the question, what is to be done to meet the present commercial difficulty, the existence of which is universally admitted? If, as the *N. C. Daily News*, says, bi-metallism is not the way out of our difficulties, what is? The only other alternative is an inconvertible paper currency. It is clear the world must have a currency of some kind, and if gold is not sufficient for the purpose some other substance must be used in addition. That substance, notwithstanding our Northern contemporary, clearly ought to be silver. But then comes the question, could a settled ratio between the two metals be maintained? This is what the *N. C. Daily News* has to say on this point:—

> The statement that before 1873 the par between gold and silver kept practically uniform is one of the corner stones in bi-metallism, but our readers will remember that it was controverted by Mr. Giffen in his address to the Institute of Bankers in May last, an article on which, from the *Economist*, we reproduced on the 9th instant. It was therein stated that in the case of France, the attempt to keep the two metals in circulation side by side "has always been a complete failure. "The result, as bi-metallists themselves acknowledge, has ever been practical mono-metallism. In other words, instead of a double standard, there has simply been an alternative standard." Mr. Giffen is one of the leading champions of the present one-standard system, and the *Economist*, as every one knows, is a strenuous opponent of bi-metallism. They utterly contradict the statement made by the Bi-metallic League, that before the Governments of France and other bi-metallic countries suspended their free coinage of silver "the ratio at which gold and silver were interchangeable was steady."

The statement that before 1873 the par between gold and silver kept practically uniform is correct. There was not absolute rigidity, but there was practical uniformity, and if, as the *Daily News* elsewhere remarks, "exchange here has often fluctuated over 5 per cent. in a mail in the old days," the average of one year tallied pretty well with that of another, and did not show a continuous decline, as has been the case for the last ten years. The fluctuations that then took place can be sufficiently accounted for by circumstances altogether apart from the relative values of gold and silver. There are fluctuations in exchange between countries having the same monetary standard, and in the old days to which our contemporary refers even the dollar and tael exchange used to show fluctuations of over 5 per cent. An isolated exchange quotation therefore proves nothing. What is required is to take the ratio in the chief monetary centres of the world, and we have tables which enable us to do so. It may be useful to give these tables showing the fluctuations for the present century down to 1873. We quote them from a letter by Mr. GERALD MARTIN, of H. M. Assay Office, Bombay Mint:—

HAMBURG TABLE ACCEPTED AS THE MOST RELIABLE DOWN TO 1833.

Year.	Ratio Gold to Silver.	Year.	Ratio Gold to Silver.
1800	15·68	1817	15·11
1801	15·46	1818	15·35
1802	15·26	1819	15·33
1803	15·41	1820	15·62
1804	15·41	1821	15·95
1805	15·79	1822	15·80
1806	15·52	1823	15·84
1807	15·43	1824	15·82
1808	16·08	1825	15·70
1809	15·96	1826	15·76
1810	15·77	1827	15·74
1811	15·53	1828	15·78
1812	16·11	1829	15·78
1813	16·25	1830	15·82
1814	15·04	1831	15·72
1815	15·26	1832	15·73
1816	15·28	1833	15·93

LONDON TABLE SINCE 1833 TO 1873 MOST RELIABLE.

Year.	Ratio Gold to Silver.	Year.	Ratio Gold to Silver.
1834	15·73	1854	15·33
1835	15·79	1855	15·38
1836	15·71	1856	15·38
1837	15·83	1857	15·27
1838	15·85	1858	15·38
1839	15·61	1859	15·19
1840	15·61	1860	15·29
1841	15·70	1861	15·50
1842	15·86	1862	15·35
1843	15·93	1863	15·36
1844	15·85	1864	15·30
1845	15·91	1865	15·44
1846	15·89	1866	15·42
1847	15·79	1867	15·57
1848	15·85	1868	15·58
1849	15·78	1869	15·60
1850	15·70	1870	15·57
1851	15·46	1871	15·58
1852	15·58	1872	15·63
1853	15·53	1873	15·91

These figures show that after 1817 the greatest percentage of difference during these years was 2.9 above 15.5 and 2 below 15.5. The variation is small enough to warrant the statement that practical uniformity prevailed. As to the standard being alternative instead of double, this is a fact of which due account is taken by the bi-metallists, who found on it their doctrine of compensation, by which it is contended the ratio is preserved. Thus under a double standard when one metal rises above the ratio a demand sets in for the cheaper metal, which in turn causes a diminution in the supply of the latter and an increase in that of the former, and thus we have an automatic action preserving the ratio by means of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. The *Daily News* overstrains the *Economist's* remarks, which are in large part devoted to a confutation of Mr. GIFFEN's theories, notwithstanding that the leading financial journal is, like the subject of its criticism, monometallic. The *Economist* admits that in France the legal ratio had an effect in regulating the exchangeable value of the two metals. Within what narrow limits this exchangeable value varied is shown by the tables we have quoted above, and with international bi-metallism the variation would practically disappear altogether.

The French gunboat *Chasseur*, Captain Le Goree, left here yesterday for Chefoo.

The P. & O. steamer *Bokhara*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant, for this port.

The Agents (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.) inform us that the D. D. R. steamer *Bellona*, from Hamburg, left Singapore yesterday morning, the 5th instant, for Hongkong.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 28th June has the following note on Chinese emigration:—"If we could have the Restriction Act enforced according to its letter and spirit the Chinese emigrants would be hard pushed to find a country where they would receive a welcome. Exclusive measures against them have been adopted by the Australian colonies, the Hawaiian Islands, British Columbia, and the United States. They are now rushing into Mexico; but that country, also, is considering the advisability of barring them out. If 'John' were anything but a Chinaman he would take the hint. Not so, however; so intent is he in gaining a lodgment where he is not wanted that he takes all the risks and does not scruple to commit perjury in the accomplishment of his object."

A rather considerable theft occurred on board the German steamer *Anton* in the harbour early yesterday morning. Captain Aereboe, the master of the vessel, has been in the habit of using a particular drawer in his cabin to keep his valuables in, and at five a.m. yesterday he found that drawer had been forced open, the marks of the instrument being very apparent on the woodwork, and that 380 in notes, 310 in silver, a cheque for $18 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, signed by Walter Leo, a silver watch, and a gold albert—the two worth about $55—were missing. Captain Aereboe was reading in his cabin till eleven the night before, and the mate was about till past one a.m., while the captain's boy was ashore on leave. The boy seems to have been the only person who had access to the cabin besides his master, or who knew for what purpose he used the drawer; he had repeatedly seen Captain Aereboe put valuables in it. On Wednesday night he had leave to go ashore, and he returned about four a.m., and at five he was seen coming forward. It is suspected that the boy committed the theft between the hours of four and five, and he has been arrested and charged with it, but though the vessel has been carefully searched, not a vestige of the stolen property has been discovered. The instrument used to force open the drawer is supposed to have been a can opener. The matter stands adjourned for the present.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held yesterday evening in the Gymnasium of that institution to consider some proposals for alterations in the rules. The alterations in question were of a trifling character, and were posted up in the Club some days beforehand. They were not such as to cause much interest, being chiefly corrections of misprints, verbal alternations, &c., and it was with some difficulty a quorum was got together. When the twentieth man had at length been found the chair was taken by the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, the chairman of the Club. The Hon. Sec., Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous meeting, and then the proposed alterations were put to the meeting, by the Chairman, who explained that as the old stock of books of rules of the Club was nearly finished new ones were required to be printed, and it was deemed advisable to effect a few alterations in the rules. The proposals were all carried *nem. con.* Mr. A. Falconer inquired whether there had been any further communications from Government as to the proposed extension of the Praya wall in front of the Club premises. The Chairman stated that no letter had been received since a reply came from Government to a letter the Committee had sent in February, 1884, which informed them that no definite instructions had arrived from home with reference to the construction of the wall, but that if it were built it would involve the demolition of the present Bath-house. The Chairman said this was the reason why the proposed improvements to the Bath-house had not been carried out, as if this desirable improvement were carried out, and the Praya extended, it would be a waste of money. As to whether the Government intended to carry the scheme out or not he was unable to give them any further information. A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding concluded the proceedings.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 3rd August.

THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP FOR THE COLONIES.

The Earl of Dunraven has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Serious rioting continues in Belfast, and the military have been reinforced.

SUPREME COURT.

5th August.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE HON. JAMES RUSSELL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HING LUNG FIRM.

Mr. Mossop presented a petition on behalf of Ho Chan Tong, of the Ho Tung Kee china shop, and Pun Cheong, of the Pun Kee china shop, both of Honam, Canton, that the partners in the above firm, carrying on business in chinaware at the Hing Lung shop, No. 91, Queen's-road Central, should be adjudicated bankrupts. The petitioners were creditors the first to the extent of $297.46, and the second $157.66. The names of the partners of the Hing Lung firm are Yau Lam Chuen, Yun Tseng, Kwan Yik, and Ng Ho.

The application was acceded to, and at his application the Registrar of the Court and Official Assignee, Mr. A. G. Wise, received permission from the Court to sell the stock in the shop to defray expenses.

POLICE COURT.

5th August.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

KIDNAPPING.

Cheng Ayan, window, was charged with having unlawfully detained a boy named Wong Ahin, aged 13 years, with intent to deprive his mother of his custody and possession.

The boy said that some months ago his mother was living at Heung Shan, but that since that time she had come to Hongkong, and was now an inmate of a brothel. The prisoner also lived at Heung Shan at the time he was there, and one day she enticed him away from his home, and then shipped him off to Hongkong, where she had kept him until a few days ago, when he was found by his mother. The boy said he wished to go back to his mother.

The defendant said the boy's mother sold him to her for $65, but this the mother denied. The defendant produced a bill of sale for a boy, but it did not appear to be a genuine one referring to this case.

The defendant was convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour. During the hearing of the case, which was more than once adjourned, she was fined two sums of $3 and $1 for contempt of court, using disrespectful language.

BEFORE MR. N. G. MITCHELL-INNES.

OPIUM CASES.

Kwok Ahing, coolie, was convicted of having in his possession 49 taels of prepared opium without a permit from the Opium Farmer, and in default of paying a fine of $100 he was committed to gaol for three months.

Chun Aking, shopkeeper, was fined $50, and in default a like term of imprisonment for unlicenced possession of seven taels of prepared opium.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Ng Shap and Leung Tsun, boatwomen, were charged with cruelty to animals.

The defendants had their boat packed with pigs, five tiers deep, in a most cruel manner. They were fined $15 each, and in default of payment they were sent to gaol for six weeks.

INSOBRIETY.

John Henderson, engineer, was convicted of drunkenness and wilful damage to a nightsoil bucket on Wednesday night. He was fined 50 cents as compensation for damage to the bucket.

DESTITUTE.

Doming, a Manila seaman, admitted being without a place of abode or visible means of subsistence, and his Worship passed him on to the Harbour Office.

A TRICKY CUSTOMER.

Man Yau Fu, unemployed, was charged with stealing a piece of silver, value $5, on the 4th inst.

The prisoner went to the Wo Yuen Chinese bank and offered some pieces of silver for sale. The metal was weighed out and the price fixed, and the assistant who carried through the transaction was about to hand the money over to the defendant, when he looked at the silver and thought it could not be the weight he had just made it out. He accordingly deferred payment until he weighed it again, and then he found it was considerably short weight. The prisoner was thereupon arrested and searched, and on his person was found the rest of the silver, of which he had regained possession while the assistant was getting out the money.

Sentenced to a month's hard labour.

CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

4th August.

There is little news of interest in this City to chronicle. The heat has been considerable of late, but not remarkable for the time of year.

The right to levy *lekin* on matches has just been sold to a syndicate of merchants for the sum of $12,000 per annum, and the monopolists are entitled to collect duty at the rate of Tls. 1.75 per case of these useful articles.

The New Salt Taotai Wong took over the seals of his office to-day. He was transferred from Kiangsu to this place, and held the post of Grain Taotai there.

General Liu-Jung-fu, the Black Flag Chieftain, is still in Canton, as he flatly declines to take up the post of General of the Nan-so division of Kwangtung, to which he was gazetted on the 25th April last. He does not consider it worth his acceptance and objects to be shelved by such appointment. No doubt the administration of a province would accord better with his ideas.

A trading junk plying between this port and Lung Kong—about a day's journey—was attacked by pirates while on her return trip thither and looted by the robbers. They got off safely with their booty, which is estimated at several thousand dollars. The occurrence has been duly reported to the Authorities, and there, for the present at all events, the matter rests.

THE WORK OF TREATY REVISION IN JAPAN.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 24th July we find the following:—"In a former issue we stated that His Imperial Majesty gave audience, the 16th July, to the British Representative, the Honourable Sir Francis Plunkett, and to Mr. Von Holleben, the German Representative. Information now reaches us that, on the occasion of the audience of the British Representative, the Emperor requested the latter to convey to the Prince of Wales His Majesty's wish to present the Grand Cross of the Chrysanthemum to His Royal Highness. In adopting this exceptional method of intimating his intention, the Emperor was inspired, it would seem, by the desire of acknowledging Great Britain's friendly attitude in the matter of Treaty Revision. For we learn that, in the Treaty Negotiations now in progress, the Representatives of both England and Germany have shown a particularly amicable disposition, and that, in regard to the extraterritorial problem, they have been most zealous in their endeavours to elaborate some reasonable and practical scheme for gradually releasing Japan from the intolerable restraints to which she has hitherto been subjected in her legislative and judicial capacity. If our information upon these points be correct, it appears quite natural that His Imperial Majesty should exhibit towards the Imperial Family of Great Britain a disposition so friendly as the above-mentioned action indicates. The same day, the German Minister, Mr. Von Holleben, was decorated by His Majesty with the Grand Cross of the Rising Sun. It is true that only a short period has elapsed since Mr. Von Holleben arrived at his post in Japan. Nevertheless, his energetic efforts on Japan's behalf in the matter of Treaty Revision have entitled him to this honour. The friendly influence of the Governments of Great Britain and Germany being now active among the Treaty Powers to solve the difficult problems which present themselves in connection with Revision, we desire, in common with the public generally, to express our gratification, and our hope that, ere long, we shall have the pleasure of witnessing the happy results which for so many years we have desired."

This news of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is very welcome. The friendly relations that exist between Germany and England in Europe are happily reflected in their united attitude here. A less powerful combination could scarcely have produced any sensible effect on the obdurate problem of Treaty Revision. The foreign community is to be congratulated on the fortunate chance which brought simultaneously to Japan two diplomatists of the type of Sir Francis Plunkett and Mr. Von Holleben. Their tact and liberality must be regarded as the proximate means of finding a practicable exit from the wretched deadlock of the past ten years. It seemed, at one time, that the residents at the Treaty Ports were to be interminably condemned to profitless and irksome isolation; that upon Japan was to be persistently fixed the stigma of semi-barbarism, and that the only outcome of endless negotiations was to be a rapid development of indignation and distrust between Japanese and foreigners. Assuredly these conditions did not present any feature which could induce a statesman to seek to prolong them. We can well appreciate the sentiment that inspired the Emperor's expressions of satisfaction on the occasion of Sir Francis Plunkett's audience. It is true that the problem is not yet completely solved. The Conference, we know, is to meet again in October. But that a solution is in sight may be fairly assumed. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* speaks of Japan's "gradual release" from the restraints of semi-isolation. We may conclude, therefore, that the proposed scheme is of such a nature as to avoid all violence to the reasonable reluctance of foreigners in regard to abandoning the protection of their own legal and judicial systems. With that proviso, the removal of mediæval restrictions on trade, residence, and travel has always been an object of anxious desire to foreign residents. It would, of course, be mere affectation to disguise our satisfaction that Great Britain should at length take her proper place in the frontrank of Japan's liberal friends. English interests had already suffered quite enough from a conservatism equally blind to the march of events and to the dictates of expediency. At the same time, we desire to remind the Japanese that, if the magnitude of England's interests have hitherto furnished a not inconsiderable justification of her caution, they ought now to heighten the significance of her liberality. If there be any risk involved in a departure from the traditional policy of the West towards the East, it is England that incurs the lion's share of that risk. We do not seek to claim for her any greater credit than she deserves. The Japanese have long recognised that until she moved, the Treaty problem must remain *in statu quo*. But we want them now to recognise, as the Emperor evidently recognises, that the merit of taking a new departure is proportionate to the difficulty of the step, and that the solution of this problem costs England an effort which ought to vouch for the sincerity of her friendship. And here it is just to note that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* remarks have reference only to a particular incident of Treaty Revision. Did they assume the character of a general review, the kindly initiative taken years ago by the United States ought to occupy a prominent place. America's open friendship, though it could not immediately furnish an example to her Treaty confederates, must have exercised no little effect upon public opinion. If she does not figure conspicuously at this juncture, it is because her part was performed long ago.—*Japan Mail.*

OLLA PODRIDA.

A European lady of Hyderabad having been bitten by a mad dog, her husband sucked the poison out of the wound before it was cauterised. A rare instance, says the *Mirror*, of conjugal devotion in these days of progressive selfishness!

A family, not many miles from Boston, has such a love for mural decorations that it displays on the wall of its sitting-room the legend, elaborately wrought in worsted, "Gone, but Not Forgotten," with spaces for the reception of photographs. As no members of the family are yet dead, the spaces remain blank.

A young man in Toledo, U.S., died from eating thirty-two raw eggs. He deserved his fate. He should not have made a glutton of himself. Twenty-five raw eggs are enough for any young man at one meal, and unless he oversleeps himself and has only five minutes to get down to the office in time he had better wait until they are cooked.

A certificate of incorporation of the "United States and Congo National Immigration Company" of Washington has been filed with the Recorder. The object of the company is to run and operate a line of steam vessels from Baltimore to the Congo country in Africa and intermediate places for the purpose of immigration and commerce. The capital stock is placed at $2,000,000.

The different manner in which people seek amusement was amusingly illustrated by Mrs. Fawcett in a public address for the relation of working girls. A great scholar was known to study Sanscrit for recreation; a schoolmistress found it in picking out grammatical errors in public speeches; a little girl in killing flies, and, most curious of all, a lady who had been at a garden party had afterward complained that from sheer dullness she had gone to see the pigs three times in the course of the afternoon.

The painter Munkacsy has made a witty reply. A Vienna gentleman came to see him the other day and explained that he would like to buy some pictures by him; "only," he added, "I cannot afford to pay the prices you now ask. Could you not tell me where I could find some of your early work, painted when you were a young man in Hungary—something that I could buy cheap?" "Certainly; there are two or three hundred in my native village of Munkacz—the houses I painted when I was Michael Lieb, painter and glazier."

Herr von Falke, the custodian of the Vienna Industrial Museum, protests against the Japanese craze which is flooding the Western nations with the productions of Japanese art, and which, he asserts, is Japanizing even European art. In spite of the unsurpassable technical finish of Japanese art, its essence is that of caricature. Figures and drawings of Japanese men and women, even of trees and ships, are not intended to be representations of real types, but are more or less consciously distorted. It is a mistake to regard Japanese work as a model for European imitation.

The Munich correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* gives a detailed list of articles in one of the eight palaces of the late crazy King Ludwig of Bavaria, showing how his Majesty dissipated the royal revenues. In his cabinet de toilette, for instance, all the articles were of Saxon porcelain and cost the trifle of 2,000,000 marks. A gigantic chandelier, made in the royal manufactory of Meissen, and which it required four years' work to finish, cost 700,000 marks; a bed cost considerably over a million marks, and a quilt on the same bed, a marvel of Chinese embroidery, represented a value of several hundred thousand marks.

A writer in the New York *Sun* furnishes this idea of the old Pilgrim craft *Mayflower*:—A good-sized brick schooner, if built three or three and one half times as long as she is broad and two thirds as deep as she is broad, would be about the size of the old *Mayflower*. She could make about four or five knots an hour in a fair, driving gale. Food for crew and passengers was cooked in a brick fireplace. A square sail called a spritsail was suspended from the yard at the end of the bowsprit. She carried five other square sails from her five yards, and perhaps four jib and stay sails. Her crew numbered probably thirty or forty men. Three could handle a schooner of like size nowadays. The *Mayflower* took her name from the blossoms of the hawthorn."

A bright young girl once excused herself for a senseless and unladylike display of temper with the remark: "I cannot help it; I inherit it from my father; I'm just like him." A woman who loved her dearly overheard the remark and took occasion, not long after, to ask her if she was sorry she had such a temper. "Very; it gives me lots of trouble. I wish I could get rid of it." "Would you not be sorry to give such a temper to a child of yours?" was then asked. A look of horror came into her eyes, but no answer was given. From that moment a change was noticed in the girl by her most intimate friends. A new force was awakened—self-control. She had heard so often that her quick temper was inherited that the idea of personal responsibility in its control had never occurred to her before.

In his paper on "Rest and Repair to London Life," in the *Fortnightly Review*, Dr. Robson Roose, referring to the subject of an annual holiday, says there can be no doubt as to the advantages of this means of rest and recreation. Where to spend a holiday and how best to enjoy it are topics which should frequently engage the thoughts of a man who is working at high pressure. The idea of a holiday, even if the realization be somewhat distant, lessens present discomforts, and the carrying out of a well-devised plan enhances the enjoyment when the time arrives. The number of ways in which a holiday may be profitably spent is almost infinite. Something definite should be aimed at and done during each holiday; an active-minded man must have occupation of some kind even in his hours of recreation. A change of work is, indeed, a form of rest, and happily there is no lack of subjects for every variety of mind. By such means as these mind and body are alike renewed and invigorated.

The New York *Sun's* London cablegram dated the 22nd June says:—The presiding Judge of the Divorce Court gave a private hearing to the divorce cases of Lord Colin Campbell and his wife to-day. The trial of the actions of Lady Campbell against his lordship and the counter suit of Lord Campbell against her ladyship were ordered to be heard jointly. Lady Campbell, who was formerly Miss Blood of New York, obtained a decree nisi some time ago. Lord Campbell, hoping to prevent the court from making the divorce absolute, now charges his wife with infidelity with the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Shaw, Chief of the London Fire Brigade, General Butler, husband of the painter of the "Roll Call," and her ladyship's physician. Lady Campbell's solicitor denounces the charges as part of a conspiracy, and declares that they are based upon the flimsiest evidence possible to conceive, and that the evidence would not stand in a court for a moment. He says further, that the small amount of alimony which the court compelled Lord Campbell to allow her ladyship is not sufficient to maintain her. She therefore has been driven to engage in literary pursuits. She will shortly publish a novel, dealing with the vagaries of fashionable life. Eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides, and the divorce trial will begin about the middle of July.

President Cleveland's Bu[illegible] estimate that he was worth from $60,000 or $[illegible]5,000 when he was elected, and has already increased that amount considerably by profitable investments and by the surplus of his salary. Although he has not stinted himself in any way at the White House, but has lived generously, he would have found it difficult to spend $50,000 a year, without what would be to him profligate extravagance. Now that he is married, his household expenses will be largely increased, as he will naturally entertain more and extend his hospitality. A state dinner seldom costs less than $500, although there is no expenditure for music or flowers. The published reports of the will of Mrs. Cleveland's grandfather gives her a legacy of $60,000, which is invested in Western lands and city property in Omaha.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 5th August.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Ava*, sailed on the 5th August:—For Continent—1,075 bales silk, 646 bales waste silk, 24 cases silks, 122 cases cocoons, 11 cases pongees 210 half-chests tea, 3,155 boxes tea, 404 packages sundries, 90 boxes treasure, Tls. 312,900, 2,970 lbs. congou, 10,150 lbs. souchong, 1,320 lbs. imperial, and 5,250 lbs. hyson. For London—342 bales silk, 142 bales waste silk, 16 cases silks, 298 packages sundries, 610 half-chests tea, 2,799 boxes tea, and 58,799 lbs. scented caper. From Foochow for Continent—888 packages tea.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—
This year's New Malwa $520 per picul, allce. of [2¼ to 4 catties.
Last year's New Malwa $540 per picul, allce. of [2 to 4 catties.
Old Malwa............$550 per picul, allce. of [2 to 4 catties.
Patna (New)............$510 to 512½ per chest.
Patna (Old)............ 545 " "
Benares (New)............ 490 to 492½ " "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/-
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight............3/0½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0½
Credits, at 4 months' sight............3/0¼ a 3/0¾
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ....3/0¼ a 3/0¾

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.79
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.85

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand............73¼
Credits, 60 days' sight 74¼

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 222½
Bank, on demand 223¼

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 222½
Bank, on demand 223¼

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 71¼
Private, 30 days' sight 72

SHARES.

Quotations are:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—158 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$96 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$79, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 118 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$180 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$87½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$417½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$86 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—117 per cent. prem.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$66 per cent. prem., sales.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—Par, sellers.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—$52 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$130 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$197 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$99 per share.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$75 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$40 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$120 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$10 per share.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Company, Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
Selangor Tin Mining Company—$5 per share, nominal.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$58 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—Par, nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6½ per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—3 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

August 5th.

Barometer—9 A.M. 29.940
Barometer—1 P.M. 29.860
Barometer—4 P.M. 29.840
Thermometer—9 A.M. 85
Thermometer—1 P.M. 88
Thermometer—4 P.M. 88
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81
Thermometer—Maximum 87
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 83

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th August, 1886, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.83	89	66	SW	2	c	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.70	84	75	WSW	2	o	—
Amoy	29.72	86	72	SW	4	c	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.91	—	—	S	3	—	0.02
Wladiwostock	29.96	67	—	N	2	b	—

5th August, 1886, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.83	89	91	N	1	cd	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.86	84	72	SW	1	c	0.01
Amoy	29.81	91	87	W	1	c	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	30.00	—	—	SE	1	—	—
Wladiwostock	29.99	61	94	—	0	b	—

The fall in the Barometer over Luzon is continuing, and it has risen in the north. Gradients are slight for S.W. winds over the China Sea. The temperature is high, the humidity moderate, and the weather cloudy.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 5th August, 1886.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.86	29.80
Temperature	84	84	84
Humidity	75	72	72
Direction of wind	W.S.W.	S.W.	S.
Force of wind	2	1	1
Weather	o.	c.	o.
Rain	—	0.01	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 5th August, 1886.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

6TH TO 12TH AUGUST, 1886.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time. h m	High Water. Height. ft. in.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time. h m	Low Water. Height. ft. in.
F.	6	m 1 27	3 0	m 7 27	0 7
		1 25 a	3 11	7 30 a	0 6
Sat.	7	m 2 18	3 7	m 8 42	0 9
		2 51 a	3 9	8 10 a	0 11
S.	8	m 3 31	3 8	m 10 13	0 8
		6 3 a	1 9	8 54 a	1 4
M.	9	m 4 29	3 10	0 6 a	0 4
		7 9 a	1 10	0 55 a	1 7
Tu.	10	m 5 33	4 1	1 18 a	—0 1
		8 15 a	2 0	11 0 a	1 3
W.	11	m 6 27	4 5	9 0 a	—0 5
		8 51 a	3 2		
Th.	12	m 7 14	4 8	m 0 7	1 7
		9 16 a	3 3	3 30 a	—0 8

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.505 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [997

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [938

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ¼ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [184

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January 1882. [14

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [697

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.	YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.	Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [567

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

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Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [10

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [9

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

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On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ....at ½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.
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On First-class Chinese Tenements ....at 2 °/ₒ Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ....at 2½ °/ₒ Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [13

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ °/ₒ nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [744

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the avove Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [11

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [1772

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [71

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1294

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AMOY AND SHANGHAI	Deucalion (str.)	Asquith	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Thales (str.)	Goddard	Hongkong	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	On 8th inst., at 9 A.M.
MANILA VIA AMOY	Diamante (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.

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SUMMER TIME TABLE.

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WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong	Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00	8.30	7.30	8.00
8.50	9.00	9.00	10.15
9.40	*10.15	11.00	12.00 NOON.
*10.45	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	1.00	1.30	2.00
1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00
2.20	3.00	3.30	4.00
3.30	4.00	4.15	4.30
4.15	4.30	4.50	5.10
4.50	5.10	5.25	5.40
5.25	5.40	5.55	6.15
5.55	6.15	6.45	7.00
6.45	7.00	7.15	
7.15			

*There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages. [33

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1886. [1518

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "DIAMANTE," Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at FIVE P.M.

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Hongkong, 3rd August, 1886. [1512

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THE Steamship "CATTERTHUN," Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1454

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "PRIAM," Captain Butler, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 7th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1886. [1351

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "THALES," Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at NINE A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1523

UNION LINE.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "GALLEY OF LORNE," Captain Pomroy, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1886. [1521

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1886. [1514

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THE Company's Steamship "POSEIDON," Captain G. Doncich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at NOON.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1886. [388

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "THIBET," will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1886.

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1886. [1157

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1886. [1336

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE Company's Steamship "STETTIN," Captain E. F. W. Warnkes, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 14th August.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [1493

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship "ODER," Captain F. Pfeiffer, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [1494

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer "IRAOUADDY." Captain Bretel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival with the French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1886.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer "VOLGA," Captain Du Temple, will be despatched for KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the Mail steamer from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1886.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOKHARA," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1886.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 9/3 All Austr. Ship "LEONORA," Moreson, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1200

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. 1 American Ship "ANNIE H. SMITH," Captain Brown, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1886. [1403

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L II German Bark "ALMA," Alberts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1886. [1025

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L II American Bark "IMPORTER," Wessels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1886. [1373

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L I.I. British Ship "GLOAMING," Captain Densmore, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1221

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. II. American Ship "PACTOLUS," Burnham, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1886. [1479

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L I.I. American Bark "J. D. PETERS," E. Lane, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1886. [1441

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A I.I. American Ship "BENJAMIN SEWALL," S. R. Ulmer, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1530

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/ₒ from Return Fare: if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/ₒ will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/ₒ from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hogkong, 3rd August, 1886.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

ON FRIDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1886, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "ODER," Captain F. Pfeiffer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 2nd September, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on Treasure and Cargo shipped by their own steamers.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1886. [1495

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PESHAWUR," Captain L. H. Moule, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct viâ SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Passengers and Cargo for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1886.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "———," will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/ₒ from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/ₒ will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/ₒ from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1886.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852. L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,

ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisors are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, with the American mail of the 10th July, left Yokohama on the 30th July, and is now due.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Iraouaddy*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on the 3rd, and is due here to-day.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Bokhara*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 4th, and is due here on the evening of the 9th or morning of the 10th inst.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. chartered steamer *Roma* left Singapore on the morning of the 1st, and may be looked for here on or about the 7th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Poseidon* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st, and is due here on the 7th instant.

The Union Line steamer *Travancore* left Singapore on the 4th, and is due here on or about the 10th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Dardanus* from London is due here on the 11th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Pandora* left Colombo on the 26th July, and is expected here on or about the 11th August.

The D. D. R. steamer *Bellona* left Singapore on the 5th, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

The Gibb Line steamer *Galveston* left Sydney on the 15th July, and is due here on or about the 14th August.

The P. M. steamer *City of New York* left San Francisco on the 24th July, and may be looked for here on or about the 25th instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

When Correspondence has been mis-sent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to* ——, or *Received at 7 p.m.*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster-General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though named in the address) when there is a place of business nearer, at which delivery can be effected.

The Postal Guide for 1886, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 385 large edition, p. 701 small edition. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Manilla*, to-day, the 6th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Haifong.—Per *Feejr*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Deucalion*, to-day, the 6th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Elsa*, to-morrow, the 7th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Kuchinotzu.—Per *Gratitude*, to-morrow, the 7th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Glenfruin*, to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fooksang*, to-morrow, the 7th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 7th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Foochow, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.—Per *Catterthun*, to-morrow, the 7th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Thales*, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 8.30 A.M.

For Canton.—Per *Pocan*, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 9.00 A.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Galley of Lorne*, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Thibet*, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2.00 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Melbourne* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (viâ Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

PARCEL POST.

N.B.—A Receipt will be given for each Parcel.

To	Limit of Weight	Postage per lb.	Limit of Size.	Prohibited Articles.
	lb.	cents.		
Hongkong, China, Japan, Korea, Siam	11	5	2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft.	Opium.
Straits Settlements, India	11	15	Do., and not smaller than 3 in. by 3 in. by 3 in.	Do.
United Kingdom, viâ Gibraltar only	11	26	3 ft. 6 in. long, or 6 ft. in greatest length and girth combined.	Tobacco except for personal use.
Windward and Leeward Is., † Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados	7	50		
Constantinople (via London)	7	60		.....
Malta and Gibraltar (via London)	7	60	Do.	To Gibraltar [illegible] Arms
Cyprus (via London)	7	50	Do.	Coins, Tobacco
St. Helena (via London)	7	50	Do.	Books [illegible] the United Kingdom Letters
Cape Colony	7	50	Do.	
Jamaica	7	50	2 ft. long, or 4 ft. in length and girth combined.	.....
Belgium, (via London)	7	30	2 ft. in any direction.	Letters.
‡Germany, Holland, Norway (via London)	7	30	Do.	Letters, Germany, Vines or parts of Vines.
‡Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland (via London)	7	35	Do.	Letters.

† Antigua, Montserrat, S. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Virgin Is., Grenada, S. Lucia, S. Vincent, Tobago.

1.—TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND PLACES BEYOND.—Parcels are forwarded by P. & O. packet only, and arrive in London about 8 days later than the Mail. They must be posted before 5 p.m. on the day before the Mail leaves. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour are kept for the next P. & O. Mail. No further charge is made on delivery except for Customs Dues, which (in the United Kingdom) apply to no articles ordinarily sent from China except Tea, Tobacco, and Gold or Silver plate.* A Declaration of Contents and Value is required with each parcel. The form is supplied free.

2.—The inward parcel mail is not opened until the distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on parcels to China is 10d. per lb., if they are sent out *via Gibraltar*. Parcels may be posted at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, and are delivered free at Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Hoihow, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Hankow; or, at the addressee's risk, with the mails for other places in China. Parcels may also be forwarded from the places named above.

3.—TO INDIA.—By P. & O. and Indian Mail packet only. A declaration of Contents and Value is required. The form is supplied free.

‡4.—Parcels for these Countries *must be sealed*, and the net weight of the contents as well as the gross weight of the parcel must be entered on the declaration.

5.—GENERAL RULES.—Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination. Dangerous or perishable goods, opium, articles likely to injure the mails, liquids (unless securely packed), and fragile packages are prohibited. No Parcel must exceed $250 in value. A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself (except in cases where the enclosure of letters is prohibited) or another Parcel to the same address, but no other enclosure.

* No Customs duty is charged on Watches, Jewellery, Personal Ornaments, or any articles not describable as Plate. Duties cannot be prepaid by the sender.

EXTRACT.

HOW MISS FOLSOM WON THE BEAUTY PRIZE.

"One of the pleasant incidents in the girlhood of Miss Frankie Folsom, President Cleveland's bride-elect," said a Buffalo gentleman Saturday, "occurred in 1879, when she was one of two contestants in the interesting charity contest for personal beauty and popularity at an authors' carnival held in the Pearl-street Rink in Buffalo for the benefit of the Homœpathic Hospital of that city. Miss Folsom's opponent was Miss Blanche A. Littlefield, now Mrs. William H. Gragg, and a leading society belle of the Queen City of the Lakes. Both were very beautiful. Miss Littlefield is a perfect blonde, while Miss Folsom is a magnificent brunette. At the time of the contest each was about seventeen years of age. Miss Folsom was daintily dressed in a Highland costume, which displayed her perfect figure in the most charming manner, but she had in Miss Littlefield a foeman worthy of her steel, and for several evenings of the week's carnival the warfare, while friendly, was exceedingly spirited, the friends of both ladies fairly tiring out themselves in obtaining votes for their candidates. It cost 10 cents to vote, which was entirely too cheap, considering the rare beauty of both contestants, and the long-suffering cause of charity. For three or four days the battle raged fiercely, first one side being in the lead and then the other, as good fortune or clever tactics influenced the rapidly growing totals. The friends of the two belles were finally compelled to admit that little more could be done, for nearly every man and woman in the city whose opinion was worth having had chipped in a dime for the blonde or the brunette. To make matters more interesting the totals were so alarmingly close that the slightest change one way or the other would decide the contest.

"On the closing evening of the carnival, when Buffalo's beauty and fashion were all present and the excitement was at its height, the sturdy form of Grover Cleveland appeared upon the scene. He may have known the facts all along and arrived 'just in the nick of time' purposely. Be that as he may, he at once threw his influence in Miss Folsom's favour, and directly her total vote was advanced to a point of safety, and she was publicly declared the most charming victor in the whole city. The prize was a costly lace-pin set with diamonds, it is safe to say it is not one of the least prized ornaments." —*N. Y. World.*

CHARLES II. AND HIS RING.

It became customary for the monarch and some of his courtiers to seek adventure in taverns and gay houses in the city disguised as private gentlemen. This habit giving much uneasiness to Nell, she resolved to teach His Majesty a lesson. Therefore she instructed a few trusty friends, who were to accompany him on a certain night, how they should act. And in due time the merry King and his jovial companions, quietly leaving the palace, directed their steps toward a tavern famous for diversion. Here they encountered a company of roystering sparks and ladies of pleasure drinking wine, interchanging wit, and freely enjoying themselves. And one of the King's friends, finding an opportunity to address the lady whom Charles especially favoured, told her she must abstract all the money from that gentleman's pockets without his knowledge, and if discovered she need be under no apprehension of punishment, as he would bear the burden of his wrath and explain the object of his joke. Furthermore he bade her immediately to leave the house when she had secured the gentleman's gold. And she, consenting, in due time took the King's money unobserved, and the courtier joining his friends, they all slipped from the house. For some time Charles awaited them, but night advancing and they not returning, he rose to pay his reckoning and depart. Then he discovered his money was gone, seeing which the tavern keeper soundly abused him for taking an honest man's share with intention to defraud him. Charles explained his gold had been filched from him, and promised payment in full next morning, but the fellow swore he would not be cheated by such pretences, and he who had drank his wine should not stir from the house until he had discharged his reckoning. The more his Majesty sought to pacify him the more insolent the fellow became. And Charles, knowing how imprudent it would be to discover himself, resolved on maintaining his disguise. Therefore, fortunately bethinking of a ring he wore of great value, he took it from his finger and offered it as a pledge. But his creditor declared he had been defrauded by sham jewelry before and would not accept it anew. Then Charles begged he would carry it to a jeweler and have his opinion on its value. To this the tavern keeper, after some persuasion, consented, and hastening to a goldsmith close by, asked if the bauble would defray the cost of a few bottles of wine? The jeweler regarded it with surprise and his questioner with disgust. "Why, fellow," said he, "there is but one man in England who wears so priceless a stone." Then inquiring what manner of man was he who gave it, the other replied: "A tall, black, ugly-looking fellow." Hearing this the goldsmith speedily put on his hat, hastened to the tavern, and, finding the King there as he expected, went down on his knees and restored the ring. A light now dawning on the landlord's brain he was covered with dread and confusion, and knelt before his Majesty; but Charles bade him arise, and jestingly asked if the bauble would defray the price of another bottle? Leaving him and the honest goldsmith to discuss this, he returned to Whitehall, and sought such adventures no more.—*The English Illustrated Magazine.*

A VISIT TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

The following account of a short stay made at Rio de Janeiro by an old colonist on his way to England where, like many others, he is now spending a holiday, will be found interesting:—

"We had heard dreadful accounts of the ravages of 'Yellow Jack' at Rio Janeiro, and when we had landed and stood amongst the rotting vegetation in its market-place I did not wonder at the frequency of his visitation, or at the number of his victims. Yet, notwithstanding the malodour and the danger, I could have spent some hours in wandering among the heaps of strange fruits and vegetables, presided over by smart Brazilians in shirt and pantaloons, or by negroes with their heads gracefully bound round in white turban or gaily coloured kerchief. But before entering the town let me say a word or two of the harbour. Oh, ye Sydneyites, hide your diminished heads! Cease your 'blowing,' and be modest. Port Jackson is not a poetical sound, nor is it suggestive of beauty; nor does the first view of that which bears the name overwhelm one with admiration, though a longer acquaintance may discover beauties at first undisclosed. But Rio is a place to rave about. If not smitten with 'love at first sight,' your spirit is awe-struck with the grandeur and magnificence of the scenery around. The entrance is about three quarters of a mile wide, the eastern side being guarded by a fort with three tiers of guns, which stands almost at the water's edge. Inside on a small island there is another fort, and on the opposite side rises a pillar-like, isolated mountain, called the 'Sugarloaf,' to a height of 1,700 feet. The harbour entered spreads itself an expanse of several miles in width, completely land-locked on the one side by alternate low-lying land and hillocks of considerable height, and on the other by a succession of mountains of varied and fantastic forms, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, their tops in many cases covered with a thin veil of mist. Beneath, in their lap, lies the city, bright and glistening, in the morning sun. The houses—vari-coloured walled and red tiled, of quaint form, and often half-hidden among and surrounded with trees—have white domes and strangely fashioned spires and steeples. The shore is fringed with graceful palms and broad-leaved trees, and the harbour is filled with ships of every nation—steam launches paddle about and boats with strange sails. The main street of the city is 16 feet wide, and is paved with rough cobble-stones, and has a water channel in the centre. Many of the shops were windowless, but some of them have plate glass fronts. The place is visited by numbers of fashionably dressed Europeans, and the narrow streets are crowded with a motley assembly of coloured men and white men, arrayed in every variety of costume. Entering a tram car, carrying about 50 passengers, and drawn by two mules, we proceeded to the railway station. The railway ascends a steep mountain just outside Rio, some 2,200 feet in height, the gradient in some parts being one in three. The ascent is so dangerous that not 1 per cent. of the inhabitants of the place will make it. The view from the summit of the mountain is magnificent. We passed through the most luxuriant vegetation I have ever beheld, of strange form and brilliant colour, among which flitted butterflies as large as birds, and of gorgeous beauty, whilst surpassing them in loveliness, though not equalling them in magnitude, humming birds hovered or flitted from flower to bower. But, oh! the view from the summit of the mountain, with its peaks, some of which were enveloped in mist whilst others stood out bright and clear. Below us, sentinelled by the 'Sugar Loaf' and guarded by the three-tiered fort opposite, spreads out the harbour, island, and the city belted with trees."—*Sydney Herald.*

A CARDINALATE.

In view of the Pope's selection of Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, as a member of the College of Cardinals, the following facts about the cardinalate will be found interesting:—The College of Cardinals is the Senate and Sovereign Council of the Pope in the Government and administration of the affairs of the Catholic Church in Rome and throughout the world, and is composed of a number of distinguished ecclesiastics. The office and dignity of member of this body is termed the Cardinalate. A Cardinal cannot, unless invested with the episcopal character, perform any act that depends for its validity upon such a character, nor can he lawfully invade the jurisdiction of a Bishop: but apart from this his rank in the church is always everywhere and under all circumstances, superior to that of any Bishop, Archbishop, Metropolitan, Primate or Patriarch.

Although all Cardinals are equal among themselves in the principal things, yet in many points of costume, privilege, local office and rank, there are distinctions of differences established by law or custom, the most important of which follow from the divisions of the Cardinals into three grades, namely, of bishops, priests, and deacons. The membership of the Sacred College is limited to the maximum of seventy. The number is seldom complete. In olden times Cardinals were strictly obliged to reside near the Pope. The greatest act that a Cardinal can perform is to take part in the papal election. When a Cardinal is living a long distance from Rome, the election has been known to occur before he has time to reach the city.

The colour of a Cardinal's dress is red, unless he belongs to a religious order, in which case he retains that of his habit, but uses the same shape of dress as the others. The red hat and the beretta or red cap are the most widely-known distinctions of the order. A good anecdote is told in connection with the red cap. Pope Gregory XVI. was a great admirer of a certain Abbot, in Rome, whose habit was white, and rumour ran that he would certainly be made a Cardinal. Some time before the next consistory the Pope, with considerable retinue, went to visit the monastery of the learned monk. When trays of delicious pyramidal ice creams were brought in as refreshment, the Pope deliberately took one of the white ones and handed it to the Abbot, and then took a red one for himself. No one, of course, began eating until Gregory had tasted first, and while all eyes were on him he took the top off his own iced cream and put it on the Abbot's, saying with a smile, as he looked around him:—"How well, gentlemen, the red caps the white." The Abbot was so elated at the subtle suggestion that he bought a Cardinals's outfit at once. When the news of the Abbot's precipitancy reached the Pope he was so displeased that he scratched the Abbot's name from the list.

One of the ornaments of Cardinal is a gold ring set with a sapphire and engraved on the metal surface of the inside with the arms of the Pope who has created him. The Pope himself places it upon the Cardinal's finger. The actual value of this ring is only $25, but for many centuries the newly-elected Cardinal has been expected to give a large sum of money for some pious purpose. For a long time the sum was larger than at present, and was paid in gold, but in consideration of the general distress in the early part of this century the amount was reduced to about $750. The last Cardinal who gave the full sum before the reduction was Della Somalgia, in 1705.

The Roman ceremonial shows the singular importance of the Cardinalate by the disposition ordered to be made of its members even after death. It is prescribed that when life has departed a veil shall be thrown over the face, and that the body, dressed in chasuble, if Bishop or priest, shall lie in state. The hat used in his creation must be deposited at his feet, and after his funeral be suspended over his tomb. His body must be laid in a cypress-wood coffin in the presence of a notary and his official family, a member of which lays at his feet a little case containing a scroll of parchment, on which has been written a brief account of the more important events of his life. Then the first coffin is inclosed in another of lead, and the two together in a third one of some kind of hard wood, each coffin having been sealed with the seals of the dead Cardinal and of the living notary. Before the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government the obsequies were very solemn and impressive. The body was borne by night with funeral pomp of carriages and torches and long array of chanting friars to the church of requiem, where it remained until the day appointed for the mass, at which Cardinals and the Pope were present, the latter giving the final absolution.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A TALE OF THE KIMBERLEY COUNTRY.

One afternoon early this week I called, in company with a well-known Sydney newspaper man, on the governor of one of the N. S. Wales penitentiaries or long-sentence gaols of the colony. My friend introduced me as from New Zealand.

"Indeed," said the aged and well-known head of the establishment. "Do you know an old friend of mine, named Smith?"

I thought I had heard the name before even in Maoriland, and told him about the particular member of this numerous family referred to. I then said my friend had introduced me as from New Zealand, but I was later from Western Australia.

"Ah!" he said, "have you been to Kimberley?"

"Not quite, but I know as much about it as most people."

"Well, do you know, I have a wonderful story to tell about that quarter that will make your hair stand up on end with astonishment. I have kept the secret, to which I was sworn, for ten years past, but as the person who swore me to secrecy is now dead, I consider that I, in revealing it, do not break my trust or honour—yes, it is a very extraordinary story. If I show you a map of Australia can you point out the spot where the Kimberley field is situated?"

I assured him that I could. He then took down from his library an old atlas, and asked me to place my finger on the spot. The map, which was one of the whole of Australia must have been published 15 to 20 years ago, as the north coast of Western Australia was a complete blank, and did not show the rivers upon the Forrest track of 1875. I had nothing, therefore, to guide me but the relative bearings from King's Sound and Cambridge Gulf. However, judging the position of the gold fields therefrom, I placed my finger as requested upon the spot.

"Well that is really an extraordinary coincidence," said the gaol governor. "Do you see that pencil mark?"

I had not previously done so, but upon examining the map more closely noticed a faint pencil line just where my finger had been lifted from.

"That mark," said he, "was made in this room 10 years ago by a prisoner named Hume, a Scotchman, who was committed as an accomplice of Thunderbolt, the noted bushranger. He was a Victorian and knew the blackfellows lingo to perfection, and was as much as he possibly could be in the company of the blackfellows in gaol—his fellow prisoners. He was, in fact, more a blackfellow than a European, and when breaking up firewood with them, you would see Hume watching for the white grubs in the firewood and swallowing them quite as greedily as the blackfellows. He came to me one day and said he had a great secret to tell me that he had discovered in his travels with the blackfellows. I was very busy that day, and said I can see it will be a long story, come and tell it me some other day. Shortly thereafter Hume was announced as desirous of seeing me, and was ushered into this very room. He said before telling me the secret referred to, I must swear fealty to the trust and not reveal it to a living creature. I did so, holding up my right hand as requested. He then said 'I know where the remains of Leichardt are.' I said, 'Nonsense,' and looked him hard in the face, knowing that he got the name of being the biggest liar in the gaol. 'Where did you find Leichardt's remains?' 'I discovered them where the sun sets in the ocean. No one has been there but myself. I've been among the blacks since my boyhood.' I brought down this same atlas from my library, and opening out this same map, asked him to point out where he had found Leichardt's remains. He replied, 'I don't know anything about maps, but I found them in a cavern within sight of the sea where the sun sets in the ocean.' Following the coast line, I asked him if it was in N. S. Wales. He said, 'No. It was far away from N. S. Wales.' I carried my finger round to York Peninsular, and said he would there see the sun setting in the west. He said, 'No. It was on the other side, far away from there.' I then asked him where he had come from. He answered, 'Queensland, and had travelled 70 or 80 days, at about 10 miles a day.' I followed the map across through Queensland, South and Western Australia between 15deg. and 20deg. of south latitude and said that would about agree with his distance, and then the sun would set in the ocean. He then said 'he thought that would be about the place.' Well, in a cavern thereabout he said 'he had found a parcel, tied up in stringy bark, containing a telescope, charts, and sextant.' 'But,' said I, 'granting that you did find these things, how did you know that they had belonged to Leichardt?' 'Claussen told me so,' he replied. 'And where did you see Claussen?' 'At the River of Gold. He was an old man then, and the blacks were carrying him about—I know,' continued he, 'where there's a river of gold. I know a hill, the whole side of which has fallen out, exposing one mass of white quartz. Pieces of gold are scattered around as big as my fist, in one place as big as a shoe trunk. I did not know it was gold at the time. Our tribe saw the remains of another tribe coming after us, so we made off for our lives. I've seen gold since and know it was gold. I tried to break it up like brass, but could not break it up. It was tougher than lead.' I then asked him to mark with a pencil where the River of Gold was situated as compared with the position of the cavern where he had found the Leichardt remains, judging from the country he had passed over and the time taken; he then marked the spot at which I had placed my finger, as being the position of the present Kimberley rush. Hume told me that in returning through N. S. Wales he was arrested as an accomplice of Thunderbolt, but knew nothing at all about him. The Governor told Hume that no doubt he would like to regain his liberty on the plea of going after Leichardt's remains. After his time was up, and Hume had left prison, he returned one day, and again swearing the Governor to secrecy, said he could not now that he was free, say as before, still he was about to leave, and would again find the River of Gold. He left Sydney with that intention and perished on the way. I give you the story as I got it from the Governor of the gaol referred to, who stated to me that he believed Hume actually discovered gold when he professed to have done so. I do not pretend to be posted up in the evidence that has been brought to light regarding the efforts made to discover the Leichardt remains, and have not had time since to look up the matter, but was told by the newspaper man present, before referred to, (who will, no doubt, more fully enter into the subject in due course), that certain confirmatory facts appeared to lend credence to the story. Mr. Hardman had similarly described a mountain containing silver ore in S. Australia. He also mentions the existence of many caves near the coast-line of Western Kimberley, at the entrance to one of which are some curious native drawings representing a hunting scene. Dr. Claussen, a Dutch doctor, accompanied Leichardt. Dufour's name was also mixed up in the subject, also Sturt's Creek, and Royal Commissioners who sat upon the inquiry, but I did not follow up the matter intelligently, farther than concerned "The River of Gold."

T. M. in *Town and Country.*

Perth, W. A.

So ancient is chess, the most purely intellectual of game, that its origin is wrapped in mystery. The Hindoos say that it was the invention of an astronomer who lived more than 5,000 years ago and was possessed of supernatural knowledge and acuteness. Greek historians assert that the game was invented by Palamedes to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his father, a learned Brahmin, to teach the youth that a king, no matter how powerful, was dependent upon his subjects for safety. The probability is that the game was the invention of some military genius for the purpose of illustrating the art of war. There is no doubt that it originated in India, for a game called by the Sanscrit name of Chaturanga—which in most essential points strongly resembles modern chess, and was unquestionably the parent of the latter game—is mentioned in the Oriental literature as in use fully 2,000 years before the Christian era. In its gradual diffusion over the world the game has undergone modifications and changes, but marked resemblances to the early Indian game are still to be found in it. From India chess spread into Persia, and thence into Arabia, and the Arabs took it to Spain and the rest of Western Europe.

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ægean	July 9	Thomas	Brit. str	750	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Alwine	Aug. 3	P. Moss	Ger. str	400	A. R. Marty	
Amatista	Jan. 31	—	Brit. str	522	Russell & Co	
Amigo	July 31	Samuelsen	Ger. str	771	Wieler & Co	
Anchises	July 21	Lapage	Brit. str	1309	Butterfield & Swire	
Angerton	Aug. 2	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	1823	Adamson, Bell & Co	New York
Anton	Aug. 4	E. Aereboe	Ger. str	396	Wieler & Co	
Antonio	July 26	Wallace	Brit. str	1236	Russell & Co	
Atholl	July 31	Coulter	Brit. str	923	Bun Hin & Co	
Catterthun	Aug. 1	J. W. Darke	Brit. str	1430	Russell & Co	Adelaide
C. of R. Janeiro	Aug. 3	Wm. B. Cobb	Amr. str	3548	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Crusader	Aug. 1	Rowin	Brit. str	648	A. R. Marty	Haiphong
Dafila	May 29	Jas. Mooney	Brit. str	552	Wieler & Co	
Deucalion	Aug. 5	Asquith	Brit. str	1374	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Denteros	Aug. 1	Lathjens	Ger. str	1197	Siemssen & Co	
Devonhurst	Aug. 4	Houthoff	Dut. str	1306	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Diamante	Aug. 2	McCaslin	Brit. str	514	Russell & Co	Manila
Drachenfels	July 5	C. Tares	Ger. str	1559	Melchers & Co	
Elsa	July 27	Kuschert	Ger. str	552	Wieler & Co	
Euphrates	July 23	Edwards	Brit. str	1300	Russell & Co	
Fidelio	Aug. 5	H. Brock	Ger. str	852	Wieler & Co	
Frejr	Aug. 2	Lund	Dan. str	462	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Galley of Lorne	Aug. 1	Pomroy	Brit. str	1380	Russell & Co	
Gilsland	Aug. 2	Wm. Potts	Brit. str	1058	Siemssen & Co	
Gratitude	Aug. 4	N. C. Wake	Brit. str	1207	Mitsu Bussan Kaishia	
Haiphong	July 25	Ashton	Brit. str	1122	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Hankow	—	Lloyd	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Japan	Aug. 3	Gardner	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, & Sons Co	Calcutta
Japanese	July 19	W. Moore	Brit. str	1204	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Kiukiang	—	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Kwong-wai	June 21	J. W. Lowson	Chi. str	400	Chinese Government	
Lydia	Aug. 4	T. Voss	Ger. str	1170	Siemssen & Co	Hamburg
Massilia	July 28	Cruciani	Ital. str	2582	Carlowitz & Co	Marseilles
Normanton	Aug. 3	Drake	Brit. str	1533	Siemssen & Co	
Oceanic	July 18	Metcalfe	Brit. str	1808	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Oxfordshire	July 19	C. P. Jones	Brit. str	999	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Partridge	July 24	Stavers	Brit. str	254	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Pakhoi
Pasig	—	—	Brit. str	284	Chinese	Canton
Pilot Fish	—	Stopani	Brit. tug	161	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Powan	—	J. B. Lefavour	Brit. str	1812	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Propontis	July 20	G. Heasley	Brit. str	1387	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Quarta	Aug. 5	Kook	Ger. str	773	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Smit	July 25	Rukaak	Ger. str	821	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Stettin	July 30	F. Warnkes	Ger. str	1815	Melchers & Co	Nagasaki
Suez	May 17	Anderson	Brit. str	1388	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Thales	Aug. 4	F. D. Goddard	Brit. str	820	Douglas Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Tritos	July 22	Bleichen	Ger. str	1406	Siemssen & Co	
Tungchow	Aug. 4	L. I. Hughes	Brit. str	951	Butterfield & Swire	
Volga	Aug. 1	Temple	Fr. str	885	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Vorwaerts	July 31	Bruhn	Ger. str	612	Wieler & Co	
Wah Yeung	Nov. 30	Y. Witt	Brit. str	313	Shing Kee	Canton
White Cloud	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Abbie Carver	May 1	Pendleton	Amr. bk	934	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Alex. McNeil	July 17	G. W. David	Amr. sh	1088	Messageries Maritimes	
Alma	May 12	R. Alberts	Ger. bk	938	Carlowitz & Co	New York
Andreas	July 22	F. Hayer	Ger. bk	424	Chinese	
Annie H. Smith	July 11	Brown	Amr. sh	1454	Siemssen & Co	New York
A. W. Weston	July 20	Wm. Duncan	Amr. bk	708	Melchers & Co	
Benj. Sewall	July 23	Ulmer	Amr. sh	1362	Pustau & Co	New York
Bonafides	May 23	Nielsen	Nor. sh	1002	Carlowitz & Co	Hamburg
Botvid	June 3	C. Henriksen	Nor. bk	580	Melchers & Co	Hamburg
Breeze	Feb. 25	Robinson	Brit. yacht	24	Order	
Centaur	Aug. 3	Offersen	Ger. bk	468	Wieler & Co	
Cosmo	July 2	Bennett	Brit. bk	1220	Russell & Co	
C. Wattana	June 28	Ulrich	Siam. bk	—	Chinese	
Don Enrique	June 6	Cremer	Brit. sh	1344	Carlowitz & Co	London
E. J. Spence	June 8	J. H. Gill	Brit. bk	519	Gonsalves & Co	Honolulu
Francis B. Fay	Aug. 4	Pettigrove	Amr. bk	887	Order	
Friederich	July 17	Spiessen	Ger. bk	595	Siemssen & Co	
Galatea	Aug. 1	Wm. Colville	Brit. sh	1694	Borneo Co., Limited	
Galveston	July 24	Stunkel	Ger. bk	619	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Gloaming	June 4	Densmore	Brit. sh	1193	Pustau & Co	New York
H. N. Bangs	July 15	Bangs	Am. bkt	542	Gonsalves & Co	
Importer	June 17	Bessels	Amr. bk	1207	Carlowitz & Co	New York
India	July 2	J. L. Nist	Amr. sh	1230	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
J. D. Peters	June 10	Lane	Amr. bk	1085	Pustau & Co	New York
J. H. Bowers	June 18	J. A. Plum	Amr. bk	697	Order	
L. A. Nickels	July 12	C. M. Nichols	Amr. sh	1333	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Leonora	June 12	Moreson	Aust. sh	1118	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
McLaurin	July 23	J. H. Smith	Amr. sh	1312	Melchers & Co	
Oasis	June 11	Dillon	Amr. sh	1050	Melchers & Co	Victoria, B.C.
Paul	June 24	F. Honerloh	Ger. bk	744	Siemssen & Co	
Pactolus	July 17	Burnham	Amr. sh	1144	Order	
Flying Light	July 17	Durkee	Brit. sh	1319	Order	
R. R. Thomas	July 6	P. B. Nichols	Amr. sh	1333	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Stephan	June 30	Merzenich	Ger. sh	1289	Order	
St. Stephen	July 12	Douglas	Amr. sh	1320	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Wan. Minstrel	April 14	J. J. Hudson	Brit. sch	364	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Xenia	July 15	Reynolds	Amr. bk	1135	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Zouave	July 2	R. C. Soper	Amr. sh	1150	Order	

MACAO.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str	360	C. M. S. N. Co	
Kiungchow	—	J. P. Hoyland	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Recorder	May 26	J. H. Dutton	Brit. str	—	Order	

WHAMPOA.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Fooksang	Aug. 3	Hogg	Brit. str	990	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Fushun	Aug. 4	Croad	Chi. str	1504	C. M. S. N. Co	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ch'ron Kamrye	July 29	Krag	Siam. bk	489	Chinese	
Falcon	June 23	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	359	Chinese	
Milton	Mar. 19	Scot	Brit. str	149	A. Levy	

SWATOW.

IN PORT ON 2ND AUGUST, 1886.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Cheang H. Kian	Aug. 2	F. Webb	Brit. str	955	Lim Yam Sing	Amoy
Chi-yuen	Aug. 2	W. H. Lunt	Chi. str	1121	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Kong Beng	Aug. 1	R. Jones	Brit. str	862	Butterfield & Swire	Bangkok
Loire Inferieure	Aug. 2	Pillivuyt	Fr. str	752	Lauts & Haesloop	Newchwang
Marcia	—	Gardoqui	Brit. str	1030	Bradley & Co	
Sarthe	July 2	Barguissan	Fr. str	476	Bradley & Co	
Vindo Bala	—	C. H. Stuart	Brit. str	1600	Bradley & Co	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 31ST JULY, 1886.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Adolph	July 21	F. Focke	Ger. bg	236	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Anglo-Indian	July 21	T. Richter	Brit. bk	444	Pasedag & Co	
Batavia	July 25	Nilsson	Brit. bk	367	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Claro Babuyan	July 14	W. Brown	Brit. bk	389	Pasedag & Co	
Christian	July 21	M. Görms	Ger. sch	250	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Else	July 14	Boysen	Ger. bg	275	Pastag & Co	
Envoy	July 24	Dethleffsen	Siam. bk	330	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Guaymas	July 28	Krag	Ger. bk	311	Captain	
Guiding Star	July 29	Hankinson	Brit. bk	312	Boyd & Co	
Helena	June 6	C. Hansen	Brit. bk	556	Pasedag & Co	
J'anna Kremer	July 21	H. Eggers	Ger. sch	280	Pasedag & Co	
Krist. Nilsson	July 14	Thomsen	Ger. bg	281	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Niederdorf	June 7	C. Rubarth	Ger. sch	197	Pasedag & Co	
Sooloo	July 12	J. Baikie	Brit. bk	473	H. A. Petersen & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 31ST JULY, 1886.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Airlie	July 22	Ellis	Brit. str	1492	Russell & Co	Australia
Glenfruin	July 20	Norman	Brit. str	1035	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Yoritomo Maru	July 27	B. E. Gall	Jap. str	642	M. B. Kaishia	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Catalina	July 20	Rikington	Brit. bk	690	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
G. H. Wappaus	July 26	Engleson	Brit. bk	533	Master	
Siam	July 17	Michelsen	Siam. bk	294	Chinese	
Soldor	July 26	Kalweit	Brit. bk	240	Master	

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 30TH JULY, 1886.

STEAMERS (EXCLUSIVE OF RIVER CRAFT).

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Albany	July 28	Ed. Porter	Brit. str	1489	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Celtic Monarch	July 29	J. Hitditch	Brit. str	1308	Fearon, Low & Co	
Glenartney	July 21	Mackinlay	Brit. str	1400	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenlyon	June 29	J. Sommers	Brit. str	1410	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ingeborg	June 29	Kleffel	Brit. str	437	Russell & Co	
Jason	July 23	Milligan	Brit. str	1411	Butterfield & Swire	
Kent	July 27	Mitchell	Brit. str	1620	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Kiangteen	July 20	Pratt	Chi. str	1368	C. M. S. N. Co	
Kung-pai	July 12	Buchanan	Chi. str	602	C. M. S. N. Co	
Melbourne	July 27	Marcelle	Fr. str	2375	Messageries Maritimes	
Pechili	July 25	Payne	Brit. str	8[illegible]7	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Peking	July 21	Heuermann	Brit. str	954	Siemssen & Co	
Peshawur	July 18	L. H. Moule	Brit. str	2130	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Priam	July 22	S. H. Butler	Brit. str	1402	Butterfield & Swire	
Sin Nanzing	July 28	Waddilove	Brit. str	714	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Store Nordiske	July 11	Hildebrandt	Dan. str	595	G. N. Telegraph Co	
Telemachus	July 28	H. Jones	Brit. str	1421	Butterfield & Swire	
Yangtsze	July 28	Schultz	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Y'hama Maru	July 29	Haswell	Jap. str	1298	Nippon Yusen Kaishia	
Yung-ning	July 29	Sutton	Chi. str	342	C. M. S. N. Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Albania	July 24	Brownell	Brit. sh	1438	Melchers & Co	
Alma	July 25	Sorensen	Nor. bk	754	M. B. Kaishia	
Chihaya Maru	July 25	Murray	Jap. bk	441	M. B. Kaishia	
Chingtah	Sept. 17	—	Chi. bk	456	H. M. Schultz	
Colombo	July 19	Nudenfuhr	Chi. bk	1642	Butterfield & Swire	
Cutty Sark	June 24	Woodget	Brit. bk	648	W. Hewett & Co	
Cyprus	June 24	Parker	Brit. bk	1091	Melchers & Co	
Dan. I. Tenney	June 23	Wilson	Amr. sh	1034	Russell & Co	
Foochow	July 1	Meyer	Span. bk	300	Butterfield & Swire	
Hilda	July 17	Jensen	Brit. sch	306	Nils Moller	
Jennie Parker	July 13	Veal	Brit. bk	893	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Minnie Burrell	July 20	Steele	Brit. sh	1465	Master	
Sarmatian	April 27	Koenig	Brit. bk	1194	Fraser & Co	
Sea Swallow	July 27	Maher	Brit. bk	332	Lewis & Hopkins	
Webfoot	June 27	Yeates	Brit. sh	1061	Master	
Wilna	July 28	Taylor	Amr. sh	1183	Pustau & Co	
W. Siegfried	July 10	Mitchell	Brit. bk	393	Nils Moller	

NAGASAKI.

IN PORT ON 24TH JULY, 1886.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Dorothy	July 23	Croal	Brit. bk	310	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Kilmory	June 16	Wallace	Brit. sh	1569	Holme, Ringer & Co	Europe
Kozaki Maru	—	Christensen	Barge	400	Kippon Yusen Kaishia	

HYOGO.

IN PORT ON 26TH JULY, 1886.

STEAMERS.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Devonshire	July 22	A. Purvis	Brit. str	1513	Smith, Baker & Co	
Glenfalloch	July 22	R. Webster	Brit. str	1418	Browne & Co	
Northern	July 19	Richardson	Brit. str	1162	Smith, Baker & Co	
Hiogo Maru	July 25	Jones	Jap. str	864	Nippon Yusen Kaishia	
Nagoya Maru	July 25	Walker	Jap. str	1093	Nippon Yusen Kaishia	
Sikh	July 26	A. Scotland	Brit. str	1510	M. Heimann & Co	
Shinagawa Maru	July 24	Kilgour	Jap. str	1169	Nippon Yusen Kaishia	
Suruga Maru	July 25	Kaga	Jap. str	436	Nippon Yusen Kaishia	
Totomi Maru	July 25	Drummond	Jap. str	1193	Nippon Yusen Kaishia	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Carrie Delap	July 9	Lewis	Brit. bk	1109	Browne & Co	
Eudora	July 10	[illegible]	Brit. bk	1143	C. & J. Trading Co	
Euphemia	June 21	Phillips	Brit. sh	1367	Browne & Co	
Hak Lee	July 1	Vandel	Dan. bk	290	Chinese	
N. American	June 21	Hallett	Amr. sh	1584	Meyer & Co	
North. Empire	June 26	Vance	Brit. bk	949	Paul, Heinemann & Co	
Queen Emma	Jan. 6	—	Brit. bk	314	Walsh, Hall & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 26TH JULY, 1886.

STEAMERS.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Bengloe	July 21	Webster	Brit. str	1198	Mourilyan, H. Co	
Cardiganshire	July 22	Courtney	Brit. str	1623	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Chitose Maru	July 24	Kaya	Jap. str	356	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	
Mark Lane	July 1	Rob. Porter	Brit. str	1351	Smith, Baker & Co	
Meiji Maru	July 8	Allen	Jap. str	1010	Lighthouse Department	
Menzaleh	July 17	Benoit	Fr. str	1273	Messageries Maritimes	
Mino Maru	July 25	Pender	Jap. str	550	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	
Strathleven	July 8	Pearson	Brit. str	1588	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Takasago Maru	July 24	Brown	Jap. str	1230	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	
Thibet	July 23	W. D. Mudie	Brit. str	1671	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Tokio Maru	July 19	Wynn	Jap. str	1350	Nippon Yusen Kaishia	
Toyoshima M.	July 24	Tokito	Jap. str	596	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	
Yorkshire	July 19	Arnold	Brit. str	1425	Smith, Baker & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Archimede	Nov. 17	Walker	Brit. sh	1050	Master	
Cather. Sulden	July 7	Olburg	Amr. bk	767	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Eden	June 18	J. Narin	Brit. bk	312	Cheong Wo Tai	
Guam	Nov. 9	Smith	Brit. sch	219	A. Clark	
Honauwari	July 8	G. Smith	Brit. sh	1619	C. & J. Trading Co	New York

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 23RD JULY, 1886.

STEAMERS.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Catania	July 9		Ger. str	1429	Smith, Bell & Co	London
Diamante	July 27		Brit. str	514	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Doris	July 26		Ger. str	817	Order	
Duburg	July 19		Ger. str	921	C. Palanca	Hongkong
Haiphong	July 11		Fr. str	874	M. Henry	Saigon
[illegible]olani	July 18		Brit. str	891	W. F. Stevenson & Co	Hongkong
Procida	June 12		Ger. str	1392	Smith, Bell & Co	London
Salvadora	July 10		Span. str	688	J. Reyes & Co	Singapore
San I. de Loyola	July 4		Span. str	2398	Compania Transatlantica	Liverpool
Zafiro	July 18		Brit. str	695	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Hongkong

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Adelina	June 17		Ger. bk	530	C. Fressel & Co	
Buacaao	June 23		Siam. bk	338	Order	
Invincible	June 2		Amr. sh	1394	Macleod & Co	New York
James L. Stone	July 10		Amr. bk	675	Smith, Bell & Co	
Michele A.	June 15		Ital. bk	703	Forbes, Munn & Co	
Mistletoe	June 8		Brit. bk	821	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool
M. L. Cushing	July 27		Amr. sh	1575	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Nagpore	July 6		Brit. sh	1209	Ker & Co	
Panay	June 1		Amr. sh	1131	Ker & Co	U. States
Steinvora	May 4		Brit. sh	1107	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool
Walls Castle	July 22		Brit. bk	625	Ogilvie & Co	

ILOILO.

IN PORT ON 17TH JULY, 1886.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Cheshire	July 10		Brit. bk	1306	Ker & Co	U. States
T. Taraboochia	July 2		Aust. bk	829	Ker & Co	U. States

CEBU.

IN PORT ON 15TH JULY, 1886.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Andreas	June 10		Ger. bk	424	Chinese	Hongkong
Isaac Reed	June 3		Amr. sh	1499	Smith, Bell & Co	New York

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Foochow
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain R. H. Harris	Chefoo
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Captain Powlett	Nagasaki
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. L. C. Keppel	Nagasaki
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Lt.-Com. Boteler	Hongkong
Constance	corvette	14	2590	Capt. S. H. P. Dacres	Port Hamilton
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. Ed. H. M. Davis	Singapore
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Lieut.-Com. Adams	Hongkong
Firebrand	composite gunboat	4	460	Lieut. Com. Dickson	Nagasaki
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear	Cruising
Heroine	corvette	8	1170	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Hongkong
Leander	cruiser	10	5000	Martin J. Dunlop	Nagasaki
Linnet	gunboat	5	1050	Com. W. H. Marrack	Nagasaki
Merlin	composite gunboat	4	430	Lt.-Com. R. B. C. Brenton	Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	Com. Robilliard	Foochow
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Act. Com. Farquhar	Hongkong
Rambler	composite gun-vessel	3	670	Com. W. Usborne Moore	Foochow
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. R. G. Kinahan	Hongkong
Satellite	corvette	8	1400	Captain A. H. Alington	Hongkong
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Bromley	Nagasaki
Tamar	troopship	—	—	Capt. John B. Warren	Hongkong
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In Reserve	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Morant	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lieut.-Com. Hoskyns	Hongkong
Wanderer	composite sloop	3	750	Com. O. Churchill	Chefoo
Wivern	turret ironclad	4	1450	In Reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. C. K. Hope	Singapore

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Vladivostock
Aspic	French gunboat	4	—	Captain Rupé	Amoy
Bismarck	German frigate	20	2500	Captain Kuhn	Hongkong
Chasseur	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Le Gorrec	Chefoo
Comete	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Noirot	Haiphong
Djigit	Russian gunboat	—	—	Captain Muller	Vladivostock
Elisabeth	German corvette	21	2400	Comd. Schering	Singapore
Ermak	Russian transport	4	80	Captain Koltchau	Vladivostock
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	6	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Hugon	French corvette	—	—	Comdr. C. Touchard	Tourane
Iltis	German gunboat	4	340	Lieut.-Com. Hofmeir	Swatow
Kraysser	Russian cruiser	8	250	Captain Ostolopoff	Vladivostock
La Clocheterie	French corvette	16	450	Captain de Barbeyrac	Yokohama
Marion	American corvette	—	—	Com. M. Miller	Shanghai
Marq. del Duero	Spanish gunboat	—	—	Capt. Jose Cano Manad	Hongkong
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	750	Com. F. J. Higginson	Canton
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Moltsoff	Korea
Nautilus	German gunboat	4	1600	Captain Rötger	Hongkong
Nautilus	Austrian gunboat	—	—	Captain Spitzler	Shanghai
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Vladivostock
Olga	German corvette	—	—	Captain Bendemann	Hongkong
Omaha	American corvette	11	—	Captain T. O. Selfridge	Shanghai
Ossipee	American corvette	8	800	Capt. J. J. McGlinsey	Jenchuan
Palos	American gunboat	6	500	Lieut.-Com. T. Nelson	Nagasaki
Primauguet	French corvette	17	550	Captain M. Buzo	Chefoo
Rapido	Italian cruiser	5	350	Captain Cravosio	Korea
Rio Lima	Portuguese gunboat	4	100	Capt. Rafael d'Andrade	Hongkong
Sagittaire	French gunboat	4	100	Commander Krantz	Chefoo
Seevooch	Russian cruiser	13	—	Captain Surief	Shanghai
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Vladivostock
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. Avila	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostock
Trenton	American frigate	14	3000	Captain Phythian	Singapore
Turenne	French frigate	14	4550	Captain Dupuis	Hakodate
Velasco	Spanish corvette	—	—	E. F. Butron	Hongkong
Vipère	French gunboat	4	100	Captain de la Peyrère	Yokohama
V. Monomach	Russian frigate	20	—	Captain Hiltebrandt	Vladivostock
Vostock	Russian gunboat	4	—	Commander Molchousky	Vladivostock
Wolf	German gunboat	—	—	Captain Jaeschke	Hongkong

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	450	265	Lim-kwok-chung	Hongkong
Cheo-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	80	20	Chinese	—
Chiên-jui	Revenue cruiser	2	80	17	do.	—
Chiên-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	450	265	J. Stewart	Hongkong
Chop-chung	Viceroy's gunboat	5	500	300	Chinese	Canton
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	3	320	[illegible]00	do.	Canton
Hai-chong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	4	320	200	do.	—
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	3	450	310	do.	Hongkong
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	3	350	200	do.	Canton
Lien-chi	Viceroy's gunboat	3	20	180	do.	—
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	800	500	do.	Hongkong
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	Canton
San-hing	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	—
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	—
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	—
Tchun-tung	Viceroy's gunboat	3	170	170	do.	—

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1886.

THE PROPOSED LOAN FOR HONGKONG.

In view of the state of the silver market it is fortunate for this colony that the negotiation of the proposed Colonial Loan has been delayed thus far. It would indeed be well if it could be still further postponed or another effort made to secure the consent of the Secretary of State to its being raised locally instead of on the London market. If the Colony borrows a million dollars locally it will have to repay that sum, but if instead of borrowing a million dollars we borrow £200,000 on the London market no one can possibly tell what the amount to be repaid will be. The painful experience of India in this respect ought to be a warning to any other silver-using country against borrowing in gold. Let us look at what would have been the position of the colony had the loan been negotiated some months ago. On the 2nd February the Secretary of State wrote the despatch disapproving of local borrowing and setting forth the reasons why in his opinion it would be more profitable to borrow in the London market. All his figures are given in sterling, but to rightly apprehend their bearing on this colony it is necessary to turn them into dollars. A local silver loan could be placed at five per cent.; a sterling loan on the London market could be placed at four per cent. The question to be decided is whether the loss on exchange would more than eat up the advantage of the more favourable rate of interest. The Secretary of State assumed for the purposes of his argument that the dollar might perhaps fall threepence below the rate at which the loan might be negotiated, and proceeded to argue that even so the colony would still effect a saving by borrowing in London instead of in Hongkong. On the 2nd February last the dollar was quoted on this side at 3s. 3⅞d.; the present rate is 3s. 0⅝d., having already, within five months, fallen ¼d. below the lowest rate the Secretary of State deemed within the bounds of probability during the whole currency of the loan. Surely no fact could more clearly illustrate the criminal recklessness of a silver-using colony borrowing in gold. Had the loan been concluded at the rate ruling on the 2nd February last the capital indebtedness of the colony would by this variation in the exchange rate of gold and silver have been increased by over eight per cent. and the advantage of the lower rate of interest would have all but disappeared. We have alluded in a previous article to the prospect of early action being taken tending in the direction of the rehabilitation of silver. The probabilities are, we believe, that ere many more years have passed the dollar will regain its old position, and in that case of course the colony would benefit by having borrowed when its sterling loan could be turned into silver at such a favourable rate. But this is pure speculation. Before any recovery sets in the dollar may touch 2s. 6d. or even lower, and in any case we maintain a Government when negotiating a loan has no right to contract in any other currency than that of the colony, especially when it is known that exchange is subject to such violent fluctuations as entirely to wipe out the benefit of the lower rate of interest that may be obtained by going from home for the loan. The calculation is a very simple one. Allowing for the payment on account of sinking fund as well as interest, a fall of 4¾d. in the dollar makes it more profitable to pay 5 per cent. on a silver loan than 4 per cent. on a sterling loan. Certainly the dollar is less likely to fall 4¾d. from its present rate than from its rate of five months ago, for every step down the ladder brings us so much nearer the bottom—at least we hope so—but who will be found to say that there is not a further fall of sixpence or more still to come? How inadequate was the Secretary of State's allowance for the decline of the dollar in his calculations has been exemplified in the short space of five months It is true that had the loan been concluded at the date the despatch was written the colony would still have been a fraction to the good by borrowing in sterling at 4 per cent. instead of in silver at 5, but the advantage is as nothing compared to the heavy risk the colony would be saddled with of the decline in silver eating into the revenue more and more every year. The Legislative Council was fully justified, therefore, in protesting on the former occasion against going to London for the money required, and it would be fully justified now in renewing its protest.

THE FRENCH RESIDENT-GENERAL IN TONQUIN.

M. Paul Bert, the French Resident-General in Annam and Tonquin, is evidently not without detractors. According to letters addressed to the *Temps* and the *Débats* matters have gone from bad to worse since the arrival of M. Bert; but the sole foundation for such a statement appears to be that the fighting elements are said to be opposed to M. Bert and have seized such opportunities as have come in their way of offering him slights. This is possibly true, but if so the Resident-General does not retaliate in kind, but rather heaps coals of fire on the heads of his adversaries, for whenever he speaks in public he is always loud in his praise of "our brave soldiers," to whom he holds France is under a debt of gratitude for the services they have rendered in Tonquin. But whether there be departmental jealousies or no—which is a subject on which we have no definite information—there can be no doubt that the savant is doing a good work in the newly acquired territory. When he arrived open and organised opposition to the French forces had been practically suppressed, but the whole country was nevertheless in a state of anarchy, no system of government had been introduced to replace that which had been swept away, and nothing had been done towards conciliating the native authorities or smoothing away the asperities remaining from the conflict. All this has been altered since the arrival of M. Paul Bert, who has exercised the functions of a peace maker, has conciliated the natives; and as regards government has evolved order out of chaos. Post and telegraph offices have been dotted all over Tonquin, a river and canal mail service is about to be instituted, a convoy system for the protection of traders on the upper reaches of the Red River has been established, and various other steps have been taken calculated to promote confidence and prosperity, amongst which may be mentioned the formation of an Academy, through which it will no doubt be possible by the exercise of tact to draw the literati from their seclusion to co-operate with the French in the promotion as well of Western arts and sciences as of the study of the literature and antiquities of their own country. The recent celebration of the French national fête day is said to have attracted thirty thousand people from the country to Hanoi, which in itself is a sign of growing confidence, and at a banquet given on the occasion the Viceroy of Tonquin, the representative of the Emperor of Annam, is reported to have said—"Thanks to the beneficent action of the Resident-General—who on every occasion has displayed a sincerity and confidence which have reassured the people and pacified the state, employing in the first place severity and force for the extermination of rebels and pirates, but whose every action has been consistent with the promotion of science and virtue—the population of the country is now at peace, satisfied, and happy." Making due allowance for the formal compliments of a ceremonial speech, we cannot but think the Viceroy spoke with some sincerity, or, at least, that the encomium was well deserved, whatever may have been the real feelings of the speaker. As we have remarked, when M. Bert arrived there was practically no government in the country. His hands were left free, so it was understood, to deal with the situation as he thought best as regarded the form of administration to be set up. The form adopted resembles [illegible]what in the Malay States under British protection, but with a larger proportion of European officials in the service. The direct government is, however, carried on by natives, and at Hanoi itself, the headquarters of the French protectorate, there is a Viceroy who has within the last few weeks been invested with full powers by the Emperor of Annam as regards the administration of Tonquin. This system of governing through native officials is no doubt the best that could have been adopted, though no doubt it has proved disagreeable to needy French office seekers, and in this fact may perhaps be found the secret of the attacks made upon M. Bert in some of the Paris journals. It will be fortunate for Tonquin if the Resident-General remains at his post for a few years longer to complete the work of which he has made such a good commencement.

THE MARQUIS TSENG ON HIS TRAVELS.

It is gratifying to note, as a proof of the inquiring bent of his mind and of his progressive disposition, that the Marquis Tseng, after being relieved of the cares and responsibilities of his post as Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James's, should devote some time to obtaining a better knowledge of Great Britain. He has been to Edinburgh, Leeds, and Manchester, and has there seen for himself most that those great centres of commerce and manufacturing industry have to show. Before finally quitting England he will probably make further visits, and gather additional knowledge. His Excellency has also, we note by a late telegram, gone on a visit to Germany. The Marquis Tseng is a man of considerable culture, and also appears to be something of a statesman. Naturally an intelligent student of men and manners like the ex-Minister would desire to gather as much information about England and the English people as possible, and he has wisely not been satisfied to take London as quite the mirror of the kingdom. Vast as is the English metropolis, and varied its attractions, the Scottish capital and the different great provincial cities have much to show, especially to those interested in the various great industrial enterprises which have their headquarters in Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Bristol, &c. Having seen something of the commercial movement in London, it is well that the Marquis should observe the industrial forces at work elsewhere, in order that he may, before returning to his native land, see how the English nation cater for the markets of the world. The knowledge acquired by the Marquis Tseng of England and the English people during his term of office as Chinese representative in London cannot fail to prove most useful to him, and will enable him to advise his Government on questions of foreign policy when he returns to China if they will only avail themselves of his experience and well matured judgment. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Peking Government will not, as in the case of Kwo Sung-tao, quietly shelve the Marquis Tseng on his arrival in China, from the fear that his opinions will be too pro-foreign. It will be hard indeed if an official's reward for distinguished services abroad should always be the cold shoulder on his return. But unfortunately jealousy and suspicion are rampant at Peking, and a cabal may possibly be got up against Tseng merely in order to prevent the infusion of any further progressive ideas in the Cabinet Councils. The Chinese official who becomes imbued with a desire for improvements and reforms, and who conscientiously and perseveringly seeks to promote them, is certain to multiply the number of his enemies and to render continuance in the path of progress difficult and painful. With all that has been written about the advance of China, the real truth is that the vast majority of the mandarins desire no change, while the mass of the people are inert and content to allow things to remain in the grooves in which they have for so many centuries been dragged along. The Marquis Tseng will find the Viceroy of Chihli and Prince Ch'un willing allies, but against any attempts he may make to impel the coach of state forward he will find the dead weight of the large majority of the Mandarins opposed to him. Nevertheless he may be able to do something to leaven the lump, and will certainly prove an important auxiliary to the forces of progress now silently endeavouring to stir into activity this great but slumberous empire.

CHINA AND THE BURMAH QUESTION.

The statement made by Reuter in his last message, that "the Chinese Government have finally agreed to British rule in Burmah" is interesting but vague. Does it mean that the Peking Authorities have at length acquiesced in the annexation of Upper to British Burmah by England? We presume this is what is really intended, but it is quite possible that the recognition of the establishment of British supremacy at Mandalay by China may be clogged with some condition or conditions. The Chinese Government, when the British forces first occupied Upper Burmah, advanced a claim to Bhamo and the territory lying between the rivers Irrawaddy and Shweli, the larger portion of which is in the Burmese Shan States. The concession of Bhamo and the neighbouring territory in Burmah proper would have given China the control of the trade at the head of steamer navigation on the Irrawaddy, which, seeing that that river flows exclusively through Burmese territory and is indeed its main waterway, it was impossible the British Government could agree to. It was stated, however, some time ago that the British Government, being very desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with the Court of Peking, were prepared to meet their views to some extent, but whether this was to be done by a concession of territory or of commercial privileges in Upper Burmah, or in recognising in some form the ancient claim of China to suzerainty over Upper Burmah, we are of course unable to say. However the question may have been settled, it is certainly very satisfactory to know that a cause of possible friction between the two great neighbours, India and China, has been removed. The dacoits and rebels in Upper Burmah and the Kachins disposed to be troublesome will soon learn that they have nothing to hope for from Chinese intervention or benevolent neutrality. On the contrary, the Chinese Government would, if necessary, co-operate to put down any disturbances in the Shan States bordering Yunnan. It is to the interest of China that good order should be restored throughout Upper Burmah as soon as possible, and the friends of anarchy and disorder will find no sympathy from Yunnan, unless the Viceroy, playing for his own hand, should seek to make trouble between England and India. This, however, is very unlikely: the day when Chinese satraps in the more distant provinces were practically independent of Peking has gone by; the Central Government having done much of late years to bring the provincial authorities more directly under their control. The settlement of the difference between England and China thus completes the conquest of King Theebaw's forfeited dominions, consolidates Burmah into one country under enlightened rule, removes a weak and scheming foe from the borders of India, and makes the Indian frontier conterminous with that of China. We trust that when order has been restored in Upper Burmah, and its provinces brought into proper control, we may see a large and profitable trade spring up between India and China, through Yunnan.

THE RIOTS AT CHUNGKING.

The recent riots at Chungking are undoubtedly most discreditable to the authorities of that city. Nine Mission establishments, the British Consular Agency residence, and a large amount of property belonging to native Christians have been wantonly destroyed. From the different accounts that have come to hand, it is abundantly evident that the local authorities did not take any effectual steps to stop the riots, and, if anything, gave encouragement to the rioters. The fine pile of buildings called the Chan-yuen-tang, belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission, only recently erected at a cost of nearly Tls. 20,000, was totally wrecked, and all the foreigners were obliged to leave the port. Fortunately no loss of life was caused to the foreigners, but Mr. Bourne, H. B. M.'s Consular Agent, was pelted and injured, and some of the ladies of the Missions were insulted. The local Magistrate Kwok issued a proclamation, of which the *Shanghai Mercury* gives the following translation:—

> I am aware that it has been decreed by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to protect the Missionaries, who have come to spread the gospel, as is provided for in the treaty, and I have frequently received official despatches to the same effect, which neither officials dare to violate nor people to disobey.
>
> The Christian Chinese inhabiting the city Yew have been living contentedly; for a long time there has been no trouble, until now they usurp the important sites of the city to erect buildings; thus exciting the indignation of the people. Whether right or wrong is obviously without argument, and I will deal with the question with justice, involving the innocent in no trouble.
>
> These sites have now been repurchased and foreigners will never seize them again. These Christians in question are all subjects of China, living for a lifetime in the midst of their countrymen, with whom they have always been on good terms.
>
> Should any of them rely upon his religion for protection to extort money, or to cheat and insult, creating revengeful and hard feelings, you, my people, are at liberty to present a petition unfolding the oppressive acts. If you are in fear of their taking revenge there will be no harm if you do not put your name to the petition. [*Lit.* in concealing your name]. Then I, acting for you, will inflict heavy punishments upon the criminals, according to justice, that the wrongs you have suffered may be avenged. Why should there be trouble? You go astray with evil-doers and are misled by them, disregarding the welfare of yourselves and families. I know you oppose the officials, but that will not alter the law, which when violated will be executed alike upon all classes. A band of villains can be easily formed and dispersed, but you cannot all of you utterly disappear. Things past cannot be recalled, but let every one bear in mind the penalty of the laws. What has passed I will pardon, and let the dead be buried with the dead.
>
> Think not because you are Christians I will allow you to act illegally and deal unlawfully with your countrymen of a different religion. My laws shall be executed. I have occupied this office several years, discharging my duties faithfully, and I can say I have laboured earnestly for you all. You all have the light of heaven [conscience]. Is there none of you to advise and to impart this information to your more obstinate and stupid countrymen? I have time after time advised and warned you all, and if this is not heeded heavy punishment will be inflicted without mercy.
>
> Posted, 6th Moon 11th day.

In the above incoherent and bombastic manifesto it is easy to detect the animus of the writer to the missionaries and their converts, and he does not hesitate to accuse the former of "usurping" the most conspicuous sites in the city for their buildings, and invites the citizens to present anonymous petitions against the Christians. It is only too evident in which direction the bias of the writer lies, and we have no doubt that, if he dared, he would invent a "short way" of dealing with them. The Peking Government will, we imagine, be asked to call this truculent official to account, and we trust he may, get his deserts by being degraded.

While, however, it is glaringly apparent that no sufficient steps were taken to arrest the progress of the outbreak at Chungking, there would also seem to be a doubt whether the conduct of the missionaries has been altogether discreet. The *Mercury* quotes the following extract from a private letter from a foreigner in Chungking, which, on the *audi alteram partem* principle we reproduce:—"I understand the language thoroughly. During all this trouble I have not been molested or annoyed in any way. Of course I stayed in my house, but my business went on just the same. Neither the officials nor the mob seemed to take any more notice of me than if I were one of their own countrymen. I have been living here about two years. My experience is that there is no ill-feeling towards foreigners when they go into the country as merchants. It is only against half-cracked missionaries and book-agents, who do things that they would get mobbed for in any civilized country. The cause of ill-feeling between the missionaries and officials, in my opinion, is the stupidity of the former and their utter disregard for native usages and opinions. This is what has caused all the trouble. The American Mission here is in bad repute with the people and officials." We are inclined to think that the writer of the foregoing is hardly an impartial witness, but allowing for some feeling in his mind against the missionaries, there is reason to believe, from the testimony of others, that some mistakes had been made by some of the missionaries and their converts. The former had acquired sites which dominated the city and gave offence to the literati and officials; the latter are accused of being somewhat arrogant and offensive in their demeanour towards their non-Christian fellow countrymen. It is stated, too, that in one instance the mob were received with a discharge of firearms, which caused the death of several of the rioters and greatly infuriated them. It is of course only in human nature to resist the seizure and destruction of one's household gods, but a prompt appeal to arms to save their chattels is hardly in consonance with the teaching of modern missioners, and, taking place in the very heart of an anti-Christian Empire, it may be doubted whether it was politic or even safe. The vigour which some of the Chungking Christians showed in protecting their Lares and Penates is proof that the old Adam lingers in their breasts, and that they still have more faith in carnal weapons than those which the Missionary is generally supposed to teach them to place reliance on. It is quite possible that the Szechuen Christians are of a more decided and self-reliant character than some of the converts of other missions, not so amenable to control as their countrymen in the maritime provinces, or it is possible they had a stronger belief in the ability of the missionaries to protect them from the consequences of their temerity; but whatever the cause or causes, it is to be regretted that greater discretion and more moderation did not govern their actions. It is probable that Mr. Bourne will be able to furnish a fair report on the riots, which, with the light at present on them, do not seem quite so devoid of provocation or excuse as we could wish to have seen them. Great care should in all cases be taken by the missionaries and their *protégés* to avoid giving offence to the hostile millions by whom they are surrounded.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Ice Company was held at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on Saturday morning, the 31st July, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at a special meeting held on the 16th July. There were present—Messrs. J. Bell-Irving (Chairman), J. B. Elias, M. A. Carvalho, P. B. Cama, D. McCulloch, J. D. Moonshee, C. S. Taylor, M. B. Polishwalla, S. N. Marcus, and H. C. Maclean (Secretary).

The Chairman moved that the resolutions, which effected certain formal alterations in the Articles of Association, be confirmed.

Mr. McCulloch seconded, and the motion was carried.

This was all the business before the meeting.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, was held at the Company's office on Friday afternoon, the 30th July. There were present—Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), Messrs. F. A. Gomes, J. B. Elias, J. Bell-Irving (Directors), J. H. Cox, A. S. Cohen, J. A. Carvalho, J. F. C. da Roza, P. Jordan, H. A. Herbert, E. W. Rutter, A. E. Vaucher, C. P. Chaten, W. H. Ray, H. N. Mody, G. S. Coxon, T. Arnold (Secretary), etc.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I rise to present to you the ordinary half-yearly report on the affairs of the Company. You have had it before you now for some time and therefore I think there is no necessity to read it, and I have but very few remarks to make upon it. As you will see from the figures, the accounts are satisfactory. As you have already given your assent to putting aside a sum for the equalisation of dividends we have now done it, and I hope that will meet with your approval. Your Board highly approve of this arrangement of laying aside a certain sum, in case of accident, for the payment of dividend. The completion of the capital of the Company by paying up the $200,000 ought to strengthen our position very much, and now that all the shares are fully paid up the quotations for the stock in the market are much more favourable than they were before. The sub-division of the shares you have also decided on, and I have no doubt that will also benefit the Company. With regard to the new boat, we are actively engaged in negotiations, and we expect that very shortly a new twin screw boat in every way suitable for the traffic, particularly for the night work, will be built. You are aware, of course, that Mr. Belilios and Mr. Keswick have left the colony, and the Board have in the meantime invited Mr. Elias and Mr. Bell-Irving to fill their places. We will ask you to confirm their election to-day. I have nothing else to say except that the dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow. If any shareholder has any questions to ask I will be very glad to answer them.

Mr. Vaucher—Is the new boat going to be built here or at home?

The Chairman—That is not decided yet;—it is still an open question.

No further questions being asked the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Vaucher seconded.

Carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Cohen, the appointment of Mr. J. B. Elias and Mr. J. Bell-Irving as directors was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Gomes, seconded by Mr. Cox, Messrs. L. Hanschild and A. O'D. Gourdin were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I beg to thank you for your attendance to-day. That concludes the business.

PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Company was held at the Company's Office, D'Aguilar-street, on Saturday afternoon, the 31st July. There were present the Hon. F. D. Sassoon (Chairman), Messrs. W. H. Ray, D. Gillies, E. L. Woodin, C. P. Chater, W. Keefoot-Hughes, F. H. O. Wilson (Directors), J. B. Elias, A. S. Garfit, J. H. Cox, H. U. Jeffries, P. B. Cama, J. A. Mosely, M. B. Polishwalla, J. B. Coughtrie, J. Orange, T. E. Davies, R. P. Dipple, J. A. Shirazee, E. Georg, H. A. Herbert, A. J. Leach, G. C. Cox, Choh Lip Chee, S. E. Bux, and A. O'D. Gourdin (Secretary.)

The following is the

REPORT.

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the statement of accounts of the company for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1886.

Preparations as far as possible have been made at the company's mine for landing and setting up the machinery on its arrival, and a road has been made from Punjom to Kwalla Lumpar along which horses can pass, thus establishing direct communication with Singapore.

No machinery has as yet been ordered though numerous tenders have been obtained, which are under the consideration of the directors. It is still hoped that sufficient water power may be found available so as to entirely obviate the necessity of using steam.

A sample of five tons of the debris are lying outside the company's mine has been submitted to the most eminent firms of Assayers in London and the yield of gold therefrom is considered most satisfactory.

The directors have in the interests of the company decided to terminate their connection with their Manager Mr. T. J. Haughton, and steps will be taken immediately to secure the services of an efficient engineer in his place.

Messrs. E. E. Sassoon, H. G. James, and W. Wotton having resigned their seats at the Board, Messrs. William Kerfoot Hughes, E. L. Woodin, and F. H. O. Wilson have, in pursuance of article 15 of the articles of association, been appointed to fill the vacancies and the confirmation of the shareholders is now asked.

Under the same article 15, the Honourable F. D. Sassoon and Mr. C. P. Chater retire from the Board, but they offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. H. M. Bevis and T. I. Rose have audited the annexed accounts and are recommended for re-election as auditors during the ensuing year.

F. D. Sassoon, Chairman.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1886.

1st October, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

ASSETS.		
Cost of estate	$150,000.00	
Hongkong Bank, fixed deposit	60,000.00	
Hongkong Bank, current account	10,976.27	
T. J. Haughton	10,774.01	
Syme & Co.	1,950.98	
Wm. Harley	3,071.17	
Steam-launch *Mande*	1,000.00	
Buildings	315.00	
Stores	2,768.71	
Furniture at office and mine	901.43	
Instruments and tools	906.01	
Petty cash	75.43	
Balance	32,261.04	
		$275,000.00

LIABILITIES.		
Capital—Paid-up 15,000 shares	$150,000.00	
25,000 shares upon which $5 has been paid-up	125,000.00	
		$275,000.00

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
Preliminary expenses	$16,913.64	
Charges, salaries, &c.	15,463.45	
Exchange	233.89	
		$32,610.98

Cr.		
Interest	$ 192.44	
Transfer fees	157.50	
Balance	32,261.04	
		$32,610.98

E. & O. E.

A. O'D. Gourdin, Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1886.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts, which have been in your hands, with your permission I will take as read. I am sorry that circumstances have prevented our issuing the report earlier. The Directors regret that there should be greater delay in ordering the plant and machinery than they expected, the estimates received appearing so large that it was deemed advisable to ask for explanations and revision. Up to the present time nothing definite has been decided upon, and the Directors are still entertaining the hope that they may yet be able to utilize water in lieu of steam power, in which event of course the cost of the machinery would be much less. When we last met it was hoped to obtain a test of the ore sent to London by the Cassells' patent chlorination process. This we have been unable to effect in consequence of the patentees being unwilling to manufacture and sell their machinery, but would allow of its use under their own supervision only and upon such prohibitive terms as could not be entertained. They required that the Company should bear all expenses and pay them as a royalty one half of the gold so obtained. The debris ore sent home, however, was subjected to three separate tests by the most eminent firms of assayers, the average result being over 14 dwts. per ton, and showed only a very small percentage of antimony and arsenic. The Directors now propose making a small shipment of ore from the mine itself with the view of having this tested for comparison with the debris. The Acting Manager at the Mines advised the cutting of 27 miles of roadway through the jungle to Kwala Otto, where he found an expanse of open country of about 33 miles which saved further cutting and gave a roadway of about 60 miles, the average width being about 9 feet. By the completion of this road, which measures in all about 87 miles, the Company have established communication *via* Selangor with Singapore. This, you will readily understand, will prove a very great convenience and advantage. As stated in the report, it has been deemed advisable to terminate our agreement with Mr. Haughton. The directors are also considering the expediency of engaging the service of a first class firm of consulting engineers in London. This is all the information that I can give you, and any other questions which the shareholders may desire to ask, I shall be pleased to answer.

Mr. Orange—Will the directors state the reason why they have terminated the engagement with Mr. Haughton.

The Chairman—At present we cannot give any further information on that point than is given in the report.

No further questions being asked, the Chairman moved that the report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. Coughtrie seconded.

Carried.

On the motion of Mr. Gillies, seconded by Mr. Mosely, the Hon. F. D. Sassoon and Mr. C. P. Chater, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. Chater, seconded by Mr. Orange, the appointment of Messrs. W. Kerfoot-Hughes, E. L. Woodin, and F. H. O. Wilson to seats on the Board was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Leach, Messrs. H. M. Bevis and T. I. Rose were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—There is no further business, gentlemen. I have to thank you for your attendance.

Mr. Leach—Although perhaps rather late in the day there is one question I would like to ask. A very large sum of money is put down as having been paid to Mr. Haughton, and some of the shareholders would like to know a little more about how that money has been obtained.

The Chairman—That is an old balance of account. When the accounts were made out there stood to Mr. Haughton's debit $10,774, but out of that he has now given an account of $6,707; therefore there now stands to his debit $4,000. It is only a balance of account.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SERVICES TO THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The following copy of a telegram received here on the 30th ultimo by His Excellency the Acting Governor has been forwarded to us for publication:—

London, 29th July, 1886.

Governor—Hongkong.

At a meeting of the Royal and Executive Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition lately held, it was resolved that the services of the Prince of Wales in promoting the Exhibition should be suitably recognized, and that a piece of Plate commemorative of the Exhibition should be presented. That for this purpose lists be opened in England, the Colonies, and India, each subscription, in order to make recognition as widespread as possible, being limited to two guineas or under. The Committee appointed to carry out details asks me to request Your Excellency's co-operation both by giving publicity and by receiving subscriptions which may be sent to it, addressed to Secretary, Testimonial Committee, Bank of England, London.

Philip Cunliffe-Owen.

SUPREME COURT.

30th July.

IN VICE-ADMIRALTY.

BEFORE THE HON. JAMES RUSSELL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, AND CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., AS NAUTICAL ASSESSOR.

THE CHINESE JUNK "KAM HING FAT" v. THE GERMAN BARQUE "HERMANN," $10,000; AND THE "HERMANN" v. THE "KAM HING FAT," $4,000.

Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Dennys and Mossop, appeared for the *Kam Hing Fat*, and the Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, for the *Hermann*.

This case was heard on different days over a week ago, and judgment was reserved. His Lordship now delivered the following judgment:—

This is a cause of collision promoted by the *Kam Hing Fat* junk's owners, master and crew, and owners of cargo, against the German barque *Hermann* for damages. The owners of the *Hermann* counterclaim for damage to that vessel. The collision took place in the Formosa Channel on the 22nd May at or about 8 o'clock p.m. The *Hermann* was coming fully laden from Newchwang to Hongkong, and the junk was going from Quemoy to Pescadores, also with cargo. The junk was a large 3-masted one, with 16 of a crew. In the collision her rigging got entangled with the barque, and being much damaged was cut adrift, and is supposed to have sunk. No lives were lost, as the crew of the junk and one passenger were taken on board the barque, which proceeded to Hongkong. The case has been heard on the preliminary acts, which agree that the wind was N.E. and moderate. The case for the junk is that the collision occurred a little before 8 o'clock; for the barque about 8.5 p.m. The junk master says in his preliminary act that he was going E.S.E. about 3 miles an hour and the *Hermann's* preliminary act says that the junk was about one mile distant when first seen and was bearing West half South; that the light first seen was a small, white light and then a flare up light. The preliminary act of the *Hermann* also states that when the junk was first seen the *Hermann* was steering a course S.W. ½ S. and speed about 5 knots; that the Regulation side lights were brightly burning; and that on seeing the junk the helm of the *Hermann* was put hard a-port directly after the flare up was seen. The cause of the collision is put down by the *Hermann* to the junk not carrying proper lights, not keeping a good look out, not keeping her course "but luffing up in the wind and went about just before the collision." According to the preliminary act of the junk the green light of the *Hermann* was seen at about 7.30 when flare up lights were burnt until shortly before the collision, and the junk master attributes the collision to the *Hermann* not keeping out of the way of the junk, and taking no step to avoid the collision; also that a good look out was not kept by the *Hermann*. Tsang Ho Shang, the master and owner of the junk, was examined for the junk, and his evidence was to the effect that he was on the deck and sighted a green light on his port side about two miles off, and that he saw no other; that he had a bright light 20 feet high burning on the junk and that immediately on seeing the green light he had flare up lights burned until shortly before the collision. The junk was sailing close hauled making for the Pescadores. He deposes that he was close by the steersman, and that he ordered him to stick to his course, which he did all the time. "The vessel seemed to be coming down straight on us." He says also that they were going at about 10 li an hour, that is, about 5 miles. "Junk was E.S.E., vessel N.E. We were close hauled." Was acting as look out man himself, and so was Li King, who was steering. Li King, the steersman, states that he hold on to his course, the junk heading for the Pescadores. Saw green light at 7.30 about; Captain called his attention to it. The green light was distant between 6 and 7 li. Crew burned flare up lights. Chan Ko, one of the crew, stated that his attention was called to a green light, and that he burned a flare up light by orders of the Captain; that he burned flare up lights about half an hour. "I confined my attention to the burning of the lights." Wang Chin Ting deposes to the burning of flare up lights, and that they kept the same course. In answer to Acting Attorney-General, says "they did not luff up to the wind." The Acting Attorney-General, on behalf of the *Hermann*, stated that the *Hermann's* case was that the barque was on a course S.W. ½ S., wind aft a little on port side, going 5 knots an hour, when a small white light was seen 4 points on starboard bow; that the mate was in charge, and ported hard a-port; that Captain came up on deck and steadied as he was not sure that the mate was right. He also said that the collision was caused by the junk not keeping her course, as she was close hauled, and that the *Hermann* had to get out of her way, which she would have done had not the junk suddenly luffed up to the wind. He called Captain Traulsen, who stated that he had a crew of 13, of whom three were Europeans, the others Japanese and Chinese. He and his first and second mates were Germans. He says that he was below and heard the helm turned over very hard. "I went on deck and asked the mate, What course are you steering? He made no answer. He did not understand me. I saw two lights, one higher to the left, one lower a little to the right The lights were 2½ points on the starboard side. I thought the junk was steering west. I had seen that the helm was hard a-port when I came on deck. I ordered the helm to be steadied. I looked again to the junk and saw only one light. I put the helm hard a-port again. The mate told me that the junk was lying Eastward. That would bring her course near me. When I first saw her she was half-a mile off, wind N.E. I could not see what part of my ship hit the junk. The collision took place. I steadied the wheel and went forward." Berend Schoon, the mate of the *Hermann*, says they were steering S.W. ½ S., wind N.E. a little on port bow; describes sails and how set. A 8 p.m. I was taking the bearings from Chapel Island. The boatswain, who came to relieve me, asked me which is Chapel Island light. I told him and saw another light at the same time. I took my glasses to see what it was and I saw a flare up light from a junk. The light was about 4 points on her starboard bow. I ordered the helm hard a-port. I saw the direction from the 2nd light. I could have done nothing with the sails to make her come to quicker. When I saw the light it was from half-a-mile to three-quarters. I had kept a lookout. The light was nearly Southward of the Chapel Island light. The Captain came on deck and said something, but I did not understand. He steadied the wheel. but I told him the junk had not gone about and he then put the helm hard a-port. When I saw the flare up light I saw that the course of the junk was S.E. He thinks the cause of collision was because the junk did not keep her course. In cross-examination witness said that a Japanese called Charlie was on the look-out, and another Japanese was at the wheel. "The lookout man made no report." The light of the junk disappeared when the junk was about a ship's length from us. Koomakitchi, lookout man at eight o'clock, says he saw the light of the junk, could see the three masts. "When the barque and junk came a little closer the junk turned round." The barque struck then. This witness said he relieved Charlie, was asleep before 8 o'clock, and got up when he heard the bells strike. "Charlie told me about the light of the junk" he says. "I said all right, I will look after it. He went down. He told me he had reported it to the commanding officer." Christian Hambeck, boatswain and second mate:—"Came on deck at 8 o'clock, looked to the light at Chapel Island—saw a small light move a little South—asked mate which is Chapel Island—Chapel Island appeared more clearly and I answered the question myself. I looked at the small light. We did nothing. We then saw the flare-up light and put the helm hard a-port." He then tells about the Captain coming up and what he did, describes the flare-up light and its burning out. "Saw mast and sails after flare-up light went out. I thought the junk would clear. I did not see the vessel turn It was too dark." Otokitchi, who is an able seaman and was below when the collision occurred, was called to show position after contact. The above was all the evidence produced, except the log of the *Hermann*, but nothing much turns on it. Having considered the evidence in conjunction with Capt. Thomsett, Nautical Assessor, I think that the junk had a good and efficient lookout and that the green light was sighted by the junk people before the *Hermann* saw the junk, as when the mate saw the junk there were flare-up light burning. The barque on the other hand had not an efficient lookout. The Japanese on duty before 8 o'clock as lookout was not called as a witness. The man who relieved him was, but the evidence of the mate is that he was not informed of any light, and the discovery of the junk's light would seem to have been almost accidental by the boatswain, who had come on deck after 8 o'clock to relieve the mate. As to how the vessels struck, the evidence is most conflicting. The junk people says the junk was struck on the port bow, whilst the *Hermann's* evidence is that the junk was hit on the stern. The position of the junk after the collision,—and she seems to have been alongside the *Hermann* nearly ½ an hour,—is described quite differently. The junk people says the port side was against the starboard side of the *Hermann*, whilst the evidence of the *Hermann's* people is that the junk's starboard was alongside their starboard. The blow such as described need not have sunk the junk, for according to the evidence the *Hermann* was going 2 knots faster and being a heavy ship the blow would tend to swing the junk round with her port side to the starboard of the *Hermann*, that is if the junk people's account of the collision is correct. None of the *Hermann's* officers saw how the ship struck, as they were all aft, abaft the spanker. It is difficult to draw any correct inference from the conflicting evidence on this part of the case. It is quite certain, however, from the evidence of the mate and boatswain that the junk's light and flare-up light were not seen from the *Hermann* till after 8 p.m., and the lights were then 4 points on the starboard bow, and the mate saw that the junk was making what he thought a S.E. course. The *Hermann* had then the wind ½ a point on her port quarter—the yards square, with all plain sail set,—flying jib, foretopmast, staysail spanker and gaff topsail set; going 5 knots, steering S.W. ½ S. wind N.E. The helm was ported, and the ship came 1½ points to starboard. Then the captain came on deck, and steadied her 30 seconds, ported again and the vessel came round 2 points more. The *Hermann's* head must have been then W. by S., or nearly the bearing of the junk when first seen. Immediately afterwards the *Hermann* is said to have struck the junk's mizzen, and as the people of the *Hermann* say the vessels were starboard to starboard, I am advised by the Nautical Assessor and am of opinion that had the junk been from ½ a mile to 1 mile off when sighted the porting of the helm for a vessel 4 points on the starboard bow was a wrong manœuvre. The barque had the wind on the port quarter, and the obvious way to avoid a collision under such circumstances was to bring that vessel's head to port or windward, and away from the approaching vessel. The *Hermann* would have come to more rapidly than she could pay off. Instead of that the helm was ported, and the *Hermann* steered for and ran into the junk. From the time that the *Hermann* saw the junk until she ran into her was about four minutes or less, and we are of opinion that the collision was entirely the fault of the *Hermann*, whose business it was, as her counsel says, to keep out of the way, and not in any way contributed to by any act of the junk. I therefore decide that the case for the *Kam Hing Fat* is made out, and that the *Hermann* was alone to blame, and I also direct the usual references to the Registrar and Merchants on the claim and dismiss the counterclaim; the costs of claim and counterclaim to be paid by the *Hermann*.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

IP MING SAU v. HO PING, $560.

Mr. Mossop appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was brought up in custody, having been arrested on a warrant as an absconding debtor. He admitted only part of the debt.

The plaintiff stated that he was a pig dealer of the Kui Lung firm, Praya West, and the defendant was a member of the Sui Lan Yee troupe of theatrical performers. On the 25th March last he lent the defendant $500 on a promissory note (produced) at interest at the rate of three per cent. per month. The amount claimed was now due, and he had received nothing in repayment of the loan. A man named Chun Man Hing told him the other day that the defendant was going to run away, and in consequence he got out a warrant for his arrest.

The defendant said he had only received $100, and the promissory note he signed was for $400; he thought the promissory note produced was not the one he signed.

Yip Ping Kwan, an assistant in the Registrar-General's office, deposed that the name of the witness attached to the promissory note produced was his. He saw the $500 paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and saw the latter sign the promissory note produced.

His Lordship said that he had known the last witness for a considerable time, and he was quite sure he would not testify to what was untrue. Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

Mr. Mossop applied for immediate execution in order that he might retain custody of the defendant, and it was granted.

31st July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

NORKOPING TANDSTICKS FABRIKS AKTIEBOLAG v. HO OI TONG.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. E. J. Ackroyd), instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. A. J. Leach, instructed by Mr. Webber, for the defendant.

This case was first before the court on the 9th July when the plaintiff obtained an interim injunction against the defendant's disposing of certain cases of matches in his godown said to bear the cock chop trade mark, and which were alleged to be colourable imitations of that brand. The defendant was sued on behalf of himself and his co-partner, carrying on business under the style or firm of Chap Yik, godown keepers, of No. 54, Bonham Strand. The plaintiffs' agents in this matter are Messrs. Melchers & Co.

On the 23rd July Mr. Leach applied to the court for the dissolution of the injunction with costs and damages to the defendant, on the ground that the latter had no matches bearing the fraudulent imitation of the plaintiffs' trade mark at the time it was granted, and still had none. The case was then adjourned in order that the bailiff of the court might make an inspection of the godown, and ascertain if there were any matches there of the kind alleged.

The reports of Mr. McBean, the head bailiff of the court, and Mr. Howell, assistant bailiff, were now read, and both were to the effect that they had made an inspection of the Chap Yik godown, Praya West, on Friday, the 23rd July, in company with the solicitors and their interpreters for both plaintiff and defendant. They saw one lot of 12 cases of matches, and of these three were opened and the contents examined, but the matches inside were not found to be of the red cock mark, or of a colourable imitation. On the boxes there were evidences of recent planing as if some marks had been planed off, and all the cases had been opened prior to this inspection. A second lot of cases were examined, and these all contained matches of another brand, and all those cases had been previously opened; the matches were of another kind. A third lot of 15 cases were also inspected containing another kind of matches, but as in the others, no colourable imitations. These cases had also all been previously opened. Mr. Webber, on behalf of the godown keeper, had protested against his opening the third lot of cases. There were other lots of matches in the godown belonging to other parties, which were not inspected.

Mr. Leach said his Lordship would see by this report that as a matter of fact the defendant had no matches of the kind in his godown, and he had had it sworn upon oath that there were none at the time the injunction was granted. Unless it were clearly proved that there were such matches in the godown at the time it was granted, the plaintiffs had no right to the injunction. It therefore followed that the rule as to the person offending having to pay the costs, whether innocent or not, did not apply here, because they had not offended. He contended that he was entitled to the dissolution of the injunction with costs, as there had been, he submitted, a certain amount of misconduct on the part of the plaintiffs in this case, especially in the declarations made, and the fact of their proceeding in manner to entrap the defendants. With regard to the remarks contained in the reports of Mr. McBean and Mr. Howell as to the cases having been opened, that was fully admitted by the affidavits put in on behalf of the defendant. He had had every one of the cases opened in order to ascertain whether or not they contained matches of the kind alleged. They had been shifted and opened as Mr. Howell declared, and a great many cases had been moved away from the godown as he further stated. There was no reason for the injunction, and it must be dissolved, and with costs.

The Attorney-General submitted on the contrary that there was every reason for the granting of the injunction, and every reason why the costs should be borne by the defendant. As to Mr. Leach's remark that his clients had endeavoured to entrap the defendant, they had only done what they were perfectly entitled to do to protect their rights. The information given them was that five cases of fraudulent red cock chop matches had been supplied from the defendant's godown to the two parties who had made the affidavits, and that there then remained

number of cases of matches of a similar kind in the godown. There was no attempt to entrap whatever, and if there was any infringement on the trade mark the plaintiffs were perfectly entitled to take the steps they had done. The information on which the proceedings were taken was given by the defendant himself, to the effect that he had 25 other cases of the same kind still in his godown. The injunction did no harm whatever to the defendant and the only person who could be affected by it was the owner of the matches who had placed them in the godown, who could easily have applied himself for the dissolution of the injunction. It was quite unnecessary for the defendant to bring the matter into court at all, and was only productive of unnecessary litigation. He maintained that the circumstances mentioned in the reports of Messrs. McBean and Howell were of an extremely suspicious nature, and that being so they could not be entitled to costs, for it had been held by various authorities (which he quoted from) that where there were suspicious circumstances the defendant could not claim the costs of an injunction obtained and dissolved. It was an extraordinary thing that the boxes should have all been shifted, opened, and marks planed off the outside.

Mr. Leach—I am instructed that the marks planed off were Mr. Howell's initials, which he had no right to put there.

The Attorney-General further remarked it was strange the defendants had not produced the man who had supplied the fraudulent matches, and had stated that there were still 25 cases of the same kind in the godown.

Mr. Leach said he was instructed that the defendant knew of no such person.

By desire of his Lordship the two men were called who had acted on behalf of the plaintiffs in procuring the five cases of fraudulent matches from the Chap Yik godown. They said they had handed them over to Mr. Bowles, taking straight from those godowns to his office.

Mr. Bowles said he had the cases of matches still in his possession.

His Lordship said this was an important matter. It was of course very important that the public should be protected from having matches offered to them under cover of a name having a reputation which were not the make of the firm. Messrs. Melchers & Co. were not only justified in protecting themselves, but it was their duty to protect the public by endeavouring to stop this fraud. These fraudulent matches were sold at about two-thirds of the price of the proper matches. He did not know but what they might be good matches. He only assumed from the price at which they were sold that they were not so good. But, however that might be, the plaintiffs were clearly entitled to protect themselves against this fraud. The affidavits on which the injunction was granted were of course put forward in good faith and were acted upon in good faith. The affidavit on which he granted the injunction was that of Chan Lai, who said he had bought the matches and had got a bill for them and he described the manner in which he obtained them. The whole of that was fair enough, assuming that these people were aware that they were selling matches with the plaintiffs' trade mark. It was natural enough that the company from whom the matches were bought should have refused to have put on their bill any evidence against themselves that they were selling cock matches. But the men who purchased the goods, very like these people, were not satisfied with having a good case but they must go and make their case a little better, as they supposed, and erase the mark on the bill, which turned out a double gold cash, and insert of their own accord the red cock mark. That bill was thus not the bill that was issued by the house. Yet it was put forward as the bill they had issued and it was deceptive to represent the document to be what it really was not. The characters on the bill were not legible and the translation which he got in the first instance did not contain them. He tried to decipher them and he got two Chinese to help him but it was impossible to make out the characters. When the other translation with double gold medal on it came any Chinaman would have been able to have told what it meant. With a document of this kind and supported by those affidavits his Lordship thought he would have dissolved the injunction and dissolved it with costs. But on the other hand there were suspicious circumstances connected with the defendants. They were served with an injunction on the 9th July and were given to understand that the 18 cases belonging to the San Cheong firm were not to be removed, and they knew that perfectly well. Notwithstanding this they removed all those cases, and it was most suspicious. If the godown keeper, as had been stated, wished to open the cases it would have been only fair and proper to inform the plaintiffs so that they might come and see the boxes opened in their presence. That other cases, after the injunction was granted, should have been taken away from the godown, was also very suspicious. They had it on the evidence of two men that five cases were obtained there. He at first was inclined to believe that men who had resorted to the trick of altering a bill might have made an affidavit containing entirely false statements, but it was now shown that the five cases were really in existence, and were in the lawyer's office. If the defendants had kept the eighteen cases mentioned, and these eighteen cases had been found not to contain matches with the red cock mark, it was possible he would have dissolved the injunction with costs against the plaintiffs owing to the bill having been altered. As it was, he was very strongly of opinion that there were these matches in the godowns. Whichever way it was their case would have been much better had the parties not resorted to practices of this kind, and it would have been better for them if they had left the cases alone. It appeared, however, that there were no such matches now in the godown, and the injunction would therefore be dissolved, but he should not order the defendant costs.

There was a second case against the same parties by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg, & Co. on behalf of other manufacturers, which was adjourned, and will be taken hereafter if some arrangement is not come to.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE DR. H. F. HANCE, FROM THE CONSULAR CORPS AT CANTON.

At a meeting of the Consular Corps of Canton, convened at the United States Consulate, on Thursday, the 24th June, 1886, at which were present the Consuls of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the United States of America, announcement was made of the death, at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, in Amoy, China, on Tuesday, the 22nd June, 1886, of Dr. Henry F. Hance, whereupon it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the Consuls at Canton have learned with deep regret of the death of Dr. Henry F. Hance, at the age of nearly sixty years, one-half of which were passed in the Consular service of his country, at Whampoa and Canton; which he honoured by distinguished loyalty, fidelity, courtesy, and honour; while contributing largely to the world's fund of scientific knowledge, as the most learned and successful of Botanists in Asia.

"That as a tribute of respect for the lamented veteran in the Consular Service in China, we carry our respective flags at half mast; and send to the afflicted family the assurances of sincere sympathy in their bereavement."

(Signed)

CHARLES SEYMOUR, United States Consul.
A. FRATER, H.B.M.'s Consul and Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary.
CH. FEINDEL, H.G.M.'s Acting Consul.
BEZAURE, Consul de France.
J. KRAMER, Consul for Denmark.
T. B. CUNNINGHAM, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway.
P. SACHSE, Acting Consul for the Netherlands.
GIDEON NYE, United States Vice-Consul.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S LETTER.

The following article is from the *Catholic Register*:—

The letter of the Viceroy of the Two-Kwang, H. E. Chang Chih-tung, to the French Consul, has of course attracted the attention of the public. The sarcastic style in which the letter is couched excites, as often happens with these kind of writings, a certain admiration for the writer.

Moreover there are some other special circumstances concerning this document, which incline people's feelings in favour of the Viceroy. The letter refers to missionaries' claims; and people look upon missionaries' claims as the cause of all troubles in China. The missionaries the Viceroy of the Two Kwang refers to are Catholic, and as the greatest part of Europeans in China are Protestant it is quite natural that they should feel a certain satisfaction in seeing their rivals humiliated. Finally they are French, and the French are the *bête noire* of the day in the Far East. Success creates friends and reverses make enemies. When a wretched man is pursued by a big dog all the small dogs will follow and bark at him, so it happens with a wretched nation which has sustained any reverse. The French thought to get influence in China by the last war, and the wrong way in which it was conducted produced the contrary effect. The Viceroy saw the good occasion of insulting the French, and did not let it pass without availing himself of it.

However, if we read with an unbiased and unprejudiced mind, this famous document of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang we shall not fail to see in it the most clear proof of the contempt in which all Europeans are held by the Viceroy and his numerous party. Chang Chih-tung had talent and sufficient power to hinder all the pillages and destruction of properties belonging to Missionaries of different nationalities and creeds, and it was his duty to prevent them. When he published his famous proclamation of the 30th August, 1884, all the foreign Consuls in Canton thought it their duty to protest against it pointing out the bad and disastrous effects it would cause. That was the cause of all mischief during the war; wherever it went there was insurrection, persecution, destruction. It was the signal of revolt against the French which has been so difficult to quell. The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung had orders from Peking to protect the French as well as the others during the war. He could; he ought to do it. Now that such a man should present himself to the public and play the part of the persecuted, as if the French Consul should have slandered him, is such a revolting thing that we have no word to express it.

The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung was writing officially to a representative of an European nation, and by his officially sneering at the French Consul he sneered all and insulted all European nations which have a Treaty with China.

Every one is acquainted with the cruelties daily committed by the Chinese of the Two Kwang. The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung wants that we Europeans should kneel down before his people and recognize them as the most kind, generous, and sensible people of the world.

Well now, let Europeans rejoice in their heart at the slap given by the Chinese to the French, who committed the great fault of applying to Chang Chih-tung for an act of justice; let Europeans applaud the Viceroy of the Two Kwang; Chang Chih-tung will laugh at them all, and consider the applause he receives from them as a greater triumph than the scorn with which he has treated the French by his famous Document; he will have not only humiliated the French but spurned all Europeans who applauded him, while he was insulting them all. Recent facts have proved that the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is by no means a friend to the Europeans. With reference to the Viceroy, the Canton correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—

> The consuls of five different nations are said to have applied to the Viceroy for a removal of the barriers in the Macao Reach of the Canton river. The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is said to have refused to comply with this just request on the plea that the people of Canton objected to such barriers being removed. It now appears that the local gentry say that the Viceroy did not consult them in the matter, and that if he had, they would naturally have recommended that the said barriers be removed, as soon as possible, to facilitate trade, and especially the arrival of foreign steamers, which now carry so much of the total trade of Canton.

This is not a missionaries' claim.

It is a *fact* that of late the Chinese are daily advancing, and we are giving way to them; the Chefoo Convention and Mr. Macaulay's expedition contain each of them plenty of facts to justify our assertion. Yielding on one side, yielding on another, is our present policy, and by our continually yielding we shall find ourselves with nothing but our passport in our hands to go back to our country.

RIOTS IN KIANGSI.

L'Echo de Shanghai has received news about disturbances which took place towards the end of June at Pin-lou, in the department of Kan-cheou (southern Kiangsi), where Mgr. Rouger is the bishop in charge of the mission. It seems that a man having died in the village of Pon-lou, in the Kan-cheou district, the heathens made a wound in his neck as if he had been struck with a knife and buried him on a hill behind the residence of the Catholic missionaries. They then started a report that the Christians had killed him and buried him in a place where there were no graves. On the 28th June the mission house was sacked and entirely destroyed, and on the 29th the rioters attacked and burnt the missionary residence and schools of Sinlou, after having stolen all the money and all objects of value and destroyed the greater part of the houses occupied by Christians. M. Peres, a French priest, was captured and ill-treated; a ransom of $600 was at first asked for him, but when it was seen that he possessed nothing, he was released. The grave of Mr. Yuen, a native Christian priest who died last year, has been desecrated. Two days later the inhuman authors of these atrocities, seized with fear, replaced things in their former order.—*Mercury.*

THE DEFENCES OF CHEKIANG.

The *N. C. Daily News* translates the following Memorial from the *Peking Gazette*:—

A Memorial from the Governor of Chêkiang reporting the results of enquiries instituted in obedience to a Decree issued by the Empress on the 16th of October, 1885, ordering effect to be given to a suggestion of the late Grand Secretary Tso Tsung-t'ang in connection with measures of future maritime defence, that the army of the "Green Standard" should be reduced, as well as the numbers of war junks along the coast.

The number of men composing the "Green Standard" army of Chêkiang was, by constitutional rule, over 30,000 men, but in the year 1868, when a modification of the military organisation was introduced, 13,800 odd men of the Green Standard forces, infantry and marine, were abolished, leaving only 22,500 men odd, who were distributed for police and garrison duty through the eleven prefectures of the province. His Majesty was informed by the Memorialist's predecessor over two years ago that it was impossible to consider any further reduction of this force, and as present conditions remain the same as they then were, the Memorialist begs that no further reductions may be made. He will give orders, however, that the present force be kept up to a high standard of efficiency, and, in accordance with the arrangements for the reduction of numbers and increase of pay, that all the weak and sickly men be weeded out.

As regards the question of war junks along the coast, the regulation number of these used to be 250 odd, but since the rebellion this fleet did not reach one half that number. In 188 , when Li Hung-chang suggested to His Majesty the abolition of the war junks at Port Arthur and the reduction in numbers of the "obsolete and useless" war junks along the sea coast generally, a careful inspection was made of the war junks at each station along the Chêkiang coast by an officer specially deputed for the purpose, and his suggestions with regard to the withdrawal of some and the retention of others is on record and can be referred to. The question has now once again been carefully gone into, and the provincial committee of administration propose that 17 war junks shall be done away with and that the work on three in process of repair shall be stopped, leaving 52 remaining, to which will be added 7 more of different construction. These junks are indispensable for auxiliary police purposes amongst the islands and shallow inlets into which steamers cannot penetrate, but if more steamers are put on the station, or these junks are found not to be effective, their further reduction in numbers can from time to time be taken into consideration.

The Memorialist thoroughly endorses the suggestions of his Committee, and begs to submit a list of the junks it is proposed to do away with and of those it is intended shall be retained. Rescript: The Yamen concerned will take cognisance.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY AT SHANGHAI.

On the 29th July, at the Criterion Hotel, Shanghai, forty-nine Chinese gentlemen and a few foreigners sat down to a foreign dinner provided in honour of the Emperor's birthday. The *Cathay Advertiser* gives the following report of the after dinner speeches:—

The Editor of the *Shen-pao*, who spoke in Chinese, said that the company represented members of many provinces and many countries, and it showed a most friendly feeling that they should all meet to honour the Emperor of China. Their host deserved praise for his patriotism, and the speaker hoped that his efforts in life would be crowned with success. He was sure that all present were enjoying themselves thoroughly.

The Editor of the *Hupao*, who also spoke in Chinese, said that they had met to celebrate the Emperor's birthday. It should have been two days from to-day, but that day falling upon a great religious feast day, an edict had been issued appointing to-day to be observed. The high officials and mandarins were celebrating the event in their own style, while the guests gathered with him were more Western in their notions. Their host, who was the first Chinese proprietor of a foreign hotel, had shown his loyalty to his sovereign by inviting them to gather at a feast given in the Emperor's honour. It was a most loyal act. The Emperor was now sixteen years old, and he would shortly take unto himself the management of the Government. The French troubles were settled, and he trusted that peace would prevail. All joined in wishing their youthful king a long life and a happy reign, which would advance China by its wisdom and right.

Mr. Chew Chew-qui wished the Emperor had a birthday every day, so that so bountiful a feast could often be enjoyed.

Mr. Ton-kid-sun, who spoke in English, said that they had gathered, not only to feast, but to honour their Emperor. Officials took their own way of doing it, but those assembled adopted western notions. The Emperor was to-day sixteen years old, and it was to be hoped he would live for a thousand years, and grow more wise every day. Chinese in foreign lands to-day celebrated this event by social feasts, and they met in the same good spirit that animated those present at that table. The host was to be thanked for the splendid repast, and the foreign gentlemen present were to be mentioned as having honoured the feast with their presence.

Mr. Wong-kai-kah rose, and in most fluent English, made the following remarks:—Gentlemen, I have been invited here to-night together with others, to celebrate the Emperor's birthday. I have come here unprepared to speak, but will do my best. I wish to say something about my country and her prospects, both financial and political. Next year the young Emperor assumes the reins of Government, and it will, I hope, mark an epoch in the history of China. Fifty years ago China was almost a hermit nation, but she had trade forced upon her, and her ports were opened by the strength of arms. The way may have been harsh, but she now sees the advantages of it, and she is glad that she has encouraged the interchange of trade. She, however, does not enjoy international rights. Most of the so-called civilized nations treat her well. Russia, perhaps, is the only country that seems to wish to impose on her weakness. In the fifty years that have passed China has advanced wonderfully, though not so fast as Japan. That country has gone too fast, and has saddled herself with a debt too great to bear. China is advancing slowly, but surely, but she is not yet given a full voice in matters which interest her politically. In the late French trouble she was given two chances, to either give up Annam or become a victim to French rapine and murder. She has given up Annam, but not willingly. The boasted talk of international rights is all bosh. Might is right, and China has suffered. If all European nations would act up to their professions of right they would find that China would meet them in a friendly spirit. England has not done this. Individually I admire the English, but as a nation they are to blame for much of China's misery. England has enforced opium upon us, and she enforced it with bayonets and cannon. Opium is the curse of China. We see men daily who have fallen from high positions. What has been the cause? Opium; and this cursed drug has been foisted on us by Christian England. There are those in England who have striven to stop the opium traffic, but the Secretary of State for India tells them to either pay the revenue of India, or permit opium to be sold to the Chinese. Some think that we are striving to keep out foreign opium, so that the native product can be sold. No, the native product will be stopped when the import of the foreign drug is abandoned. This question of opium has caused much trouble, and commissions have been formed to grapple with it. A commission has recently met at Hongkong, but they had arrived at no decision, and no decision would be arrived at till the traffic is stopped altogether. In these Settlements there are more opium dens than in any purely native city in China. Why is this? Because the Municipal Council receive a tax of fifty cents for every lamp, and they don't care what goes on as long as they get this money. A mandarin, however, will some day come here, who will deal with this evil, and it will be lessened. Another evil is the obscene plays which are acted in native theatres in these Settlements. These plays would not be tolerated in a purely Chinese city. Shanghai has the name among the young bloods of the inland cities, of being the Paris of China. Foreigners, look to this! Make what is under your control more pure. The Public Gardens, too, is a subject I wish to touch upon. We Chinese pay equal taxes with others, and yet we are not admitted to the Gardens. For my part I do not complain, but I speak of it as a right. The Japanese are admitted, and why should we not be. It is by things like this that foreigners gain our ill-will. Another thing I wish to speak of. Chinese residents here have been subjected to illegal arrests. Arrests without a warrant, and this rankles in the breast of every Chinaman who has a spark of pride or self-respect. If I had been the Manager of the Li-tah Bank, I would have thrown the constable out of doors. It was a most unwarrantable indignity. It was not right. I want to see my countrymen treated as men, and then they will act as men. I wish to see Chinese fleets sail to every quarter of the globe, then I will close my eyes in happiness. Foreign Ministers give us two chances. To does they say, or they thrust thousands of bayonets at our doors. China must learn to protect herself. Other weak nations have been treated roughly. Turkey has been torn by the Russian Bear, Egypt by the British Lion, so perhaps we have not so much to complain of. I am in favour of admitting foreigners to all parts of China, and I ask that my countrymen be admitted to other countries. We are all human and should all have human rights. We were called to America, to work as labourers to develope the great resources of that magnificent country, but the Government allowed us to be murdered and outraged by aliens like ourselves. True Americans did not do it, but they are and must be blamed for it, and I hope some day to see our fleets so powerful that we can point our guns at San Francisco, and *demand* of them the rights they have wrested from us, and reparation for the wrongs they have done us. The day will come when we can demand this, and enforce our demands by the strength of arms. The eagle will not soar here as high as it would have done but for the acts of those who called themselves Americans. The Chinese will remember; they are not demonstrative; but they won't forget. If Chinese are murdered by Americans, how can Americans expect to be treated kindly by Chinese. I hope to see China unite with England. An alliance between them is necessary to both countries, to preserve themselves from Russian aggression. England can retain her British Burmah and defy the Russian to enter her Indian possessions. China can, with England's help, resist the encroachment of Russia on the North. The two nations allied would prove a powerful combination. Russia must fight to distract her people from internal dissensions. She is like a peach, whose heart is eaten by a worm—the worm of Nihilism, and foreign wars she must have to save herself from civil strife. England and China were her old and natural enemies. Her policy was to wreak vengeance on them, and it behoved them to unite to resist the common foe. Foreigners are as safe in China as they are at home, and I ask that Chinese may be as safe in foreign countries. With all countries we wish to be at peace, but we wish to be strong that we may demand peace. May our Emperor live to see this nation opened up, its vast resources unlocked, and may he, with a just rule, see that might does not over-ride right and justice. We are arming ourselves, and we shall soon be in a position to take our proper place among nations. We wish to be recognized as men, and not treated as dogs. A dog at bay will bark, and we must not concede too much. If we give land here, and land there, in fifty years we shall have none. Russia is now our most secret and deadly foe, but if we combine with England, we can treat Russia with contempt. Let England not be so oppressive and arrogant and she will find us willing helpers and learners. We might help her in trouble. We have millions of men, and vast resources. She has science and knowledge of war. My aim is to see the two countries combine and my hope is that peace and prosperity will mark the reign of our Emperor, Kwang-su, whose health I now propose.

The toast was drunk, and three cheers given for His Majesty.

A rising young merchant, who was one of the foreigners present, said that he would reply as a representative of England. He was glad to see so many Chinese gentlemen gathered to feast in honour of their Emperor's birthday, and he hoped that the Emperor's life would be a long and happy one. China was now ready for progressive notions and it was to be hoped that she would become more powerful and more sensible as time passed. The combining of China and England, he believed, was a thing which every right thinking Chinaman wished. This combination would be a strong protection against the common foe, Russia. He hoped to see China advance in matters warlike, and in matters commercial and scientific, so that she could claim a place among nations not alone by force of arms, but by force of intellect. The Chinese had no doubt been treated harshly, but a change in the feelings of Englishmen towards them was becoming manifest. Unfortunately recent events in Shanghai had tended to give the impression that the Chinese were thought by foreigners to be devoid of a sense of justice. It was a most deplorable thing that such action should have been taken by certain parties but it was to be hoped that the good sense of the better class of Chinese would show them that the feelings of all must not be confounded with the acts of the few. He sincerely hoped that the alliance between the two countries would become an accomplished fact, and trusted the day was not far distant when it would be brought about.

The Company separated shortly before eleven o'clock.

A CHINESE BANKRUPTCY.

The following appears in the *N. C. Daily News* "Abstract of Peking Gazettes":—

April 26th.—A Sub-Memorial from Wei Yung-kuang, Governor of Kiangsu.

The Memorialist some time ago reported to His Majesty the failure in business of Liu Yi-ch'ên, a Taotai by rank, for over Tls. 800,000. Of this amount some was public money and some was due to private creditors. After his denunciation and deprivation of rank, the provincial Committee of Administration were repeatedly ordered to summon the said Liu before them and recover from him the amount of his obligations. Before they had succeeded in obtaining payment of the whole, the Memorialist received a despatch from the Board of Revenue to the effect that as the case of the ex-Taotai Liu was similar to that of Hu Kuang-jung they had recommended that he should be handed over to the Board of Punishments, who would adopt severe measures for the recovery of the money and punish him for his offence. This suggestion was approved, they said, by His Majesty.

The Memorialist then instructed the Committee of Administration to send a special officer to make further enquiries, and the Financial and Judicial Commissioners having complied with these instructions, have sent in the following report.

Upon the arrival of their agent, an expectant Prefect called Yang, at Ch'ang-chow Fu, Liu's place of domicile, he put himself in communication with the Prefect of the place with a view to ascertaining the precise condition of Liu's circumstances, and recovering from him the amount of his obligations. Upon this occasion Liu Yi-ch'ên stated that in the year 1865 he came back to his native place from Fuhkien, and established two pawnshops for the popular convenience. As his friends and relations kept on depositing money with him upon which they wanted him to pay them interest and he had no means of placing it for them, he opened more pawnshops, one after the other, until he had as many as twenty and more going. Inasmuch, however, as one or two years must elapse from the opening of a pawn-shop before any profit can be made, and as the interest to depositors had none the less to be paid at due date, the consequence was that he lost by the undertaking, and as years went on, his embarrassments increased, while the failure of the "Fu K'ang" Bank at Shanghai induced his depositors to withdraw their funds, and he found it still more impossible to keep going. He declared that he had not intentionally appropriated anybody's money or defrauded them. This of course was a mere ex-parte statement, but he had already paid up in full all the Trust moneys deposited with him by various charitable and public societies, such as orphanages, colleges, hospitals, etc., amounting in all to Tls. 23,600, cash 103,134 *tiao*, and $500, together with the interest thereupon. As regards his private obligations, as no creditor had proceeded legally against him, it was impossible to find out what they amounted to. He said himself that the deposits entrusted to him amounted originally to over Tls. 700,000, but that he had parted with the whole of his property and personal belongings, such as books, clothes, jewellery, etc., to meet these deposits, and he had arranged with those of his creditors to whom money was still due to pay them in yearly instalments, or to give them bonds payable at given dates for the rest.

These creditors being all relations or friends of his family for generations, and knowing that he had sold everything he possessed, had, out of compassion for his age and infirmities, pushed their friendship to the extent of accepting a discount of their deposits as a preliminary payment.

Enquiries which were instituted established the truth of the above declaration, and accounted for the fact that since his denunciation two years ago no creditor had come forward with specific claims against Liu. An inspection of his house was also made, and it was found to be perfectly bare, but of course further enquiries would have to be instituted to see if he had property concealed elsewhere, and, as it would be necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of his private debts, that his creditors should be invited to declare them, proclamations in that sense had been issued. Meanwhile the Commissioners hoped that the consignment of Liu Yi-ch'ên to the Board of Punishments might be temporarily postponed.

The Memorialist being of opinion that, under the circumstances, as reported, the application for delay in sending Liu forward can be granted, has written in that sense to the Boards of Revenue and Punishments.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT CHUNGKING.

CHUNGKING, 7th July.

The recent riots have been quelled, and quiet again reigns in the city, but the country round about is in a very unsettled state, and rumours are constantly brought in of fresh depredations perpetrated on wealthy, unoffending Catholics, whose houses have been pillaged and then burned. Yesterday ten men were arrested and brought in who were taken in the act of plundering and burning. They appeared to be in no hurry at all, for as soon as they made the attack a messenger started for the city where the owner has his place of business, who, on receipt of the intelligence, collected a number of his friends and started for the scene. When he arrived home he found a part of his premises in flames, and the mob leisurely carrying off his effects. When the ten incendiaries were arrested the remainder skedaddled. Many others have shared the same fate, and none of the rioters have been arrested. One action alone, I think, on the part of the District Magistrate will prove conclusively that he was in sympathy with the movement. I stated in my last that an attack had been made on a prominent Catholic's residence, and that a number of the mob were killed and wounded. Authentic accounts put the number killed and wounded at about forty; sixteen are known to have been either killed on the spot or to have since died of their wounds. Now this enlightened specimen of a mother and father of the people gave each of the wounded two hundred cash to buy medicine to heal his wounds. If this piratical scoundrel had not been in sympathy with the movement, upon what grounds can his generosity be accounted for? Every one knows that the laws of China are extremely severe on robbery with violence, and in this case, where every missionary's house had been plundered and two of their houses burned down, and in an assault on an unoffending man's house wherein the would-be robbers were wounded—for the magistrate to issue money to them is, in my opinion, simply offering encouragement to them to commit further acts of lawlessness, and it is so looked upon by all respectable Chinese. Instead of receiving money they should, by Chinese law, have been arrested and decapitated on the spot, as it is well known they actually entered the house with no other object in view than that of plunder, and also that the wounding was all done inside of the house. In the first instance, had he taken any measures at all the affair could have been stopped. He was informed that the American Mission premises some four miles from the city were being plundered. He started for the scene to put down a mob with seven runners or policemen. When he arrived he made several arrests, and the mob partially scattered. This action on his part is strongly criticised. The idea of his going that distance from the city to disperse a mob with only seven men is looked upon as simply giving his consent to their doings, as he might just as well have taken fifty or a hundred with him, as he has belonging to his office between one and two thousand in and around the city, and always several hundred near at hand. The consequence of this action on his part was that the mob re-assembled and followed him into the city, then commencing the work of despoilation as before stated. Nine missionary establishments and the consulate or consul's residence have been totally demolished. Two of them have been burned; others have simply been pulled down and carried off; and plunder of every sort is piled up about the streets for sale, under the very eyes of the city officials, including a Taotai, a Too or prefect, a district magistrate, a colonel, and the skeletons of three regiments of soldiers, that is, the officers—a full pay roll—and a few men. With the numbers of runners and detectives belonging to the different officials' offices, the officials are thoroughly posted as to everything.

It is a well-known fact that there existed ill feelings between the Magistrate and the American Mission people, arising out of some trouble that occurred last September concerning their residence in a temple some ten or twelve miles from the city. There was no secret about it, as it has been tea-shop gossip for the last nine months more or less. There was some trouble at the same place on the 6th of June. One or two persons were arrested, and a proclamation issued that said a good deal and meant nothing; then followed a petition from sundry fungsuyites of the neighbourhood with some twenty odd names upon it. The principal actor in this drama was the man they bought the property from. It is not generally known by foreigners that the Chinese when petitioning an official say anything they think fit; if seventy per cent. is false there is not the least penalty attached to it, and often the magistrate's answer tells them they are liars and there the matter ends. Again the names signed to a petition are not the least evidence that the petition has been got up by the parties whose names it bears. It is a very common practice for two or three men to concert a petition and sign it with a dozen or more of the most respectable men's names of their neighbourhood, without even asking their permission or even informing them of the fact. If they happen to find it out and object, their names are simply scratched out. The official always takes notice of such petition according to circumstances generally considered from a financial point of view. When these matters are taken into consideration, it will be seen how very easy it is for a couple of bad characters to make a great deal of mischief. In this instance the former owner of the property and the concocters of the aforesaid petition are to blame for originating the riot, and the magistrate equally so for not taking the necessary steps to put a stop to it at once. It was not until all the missionaries' property had been destroyed and private property was sharing the same fate that effective measures were adopted to stop the mischief. Measures very simple and very effective were adopted that had the effect of stopping the riot in the city in a very few minutes. The soldiers were called out, armed with their big knives and tridents, the barrier gates in the streets were manned, and strict orders were given to arrest any one passing with stolen goods. The effect was magical, and not above half a dozen arrests were made, though a number were stopped who, when they saw how matters stood, dropped their plunder and took to their heels, the guards at the barriers quietly appropriating the spoil. It is well known to everyone that has been any length of time in China that to *chang*, or take by violence, is punishable by decapitation on the spot. Knowing that the laws are so stringent with respect to that crime, it will be difficult to account for the officials' utter disregard for their own country's laws in this matter, in allowing the mob to hold possession of the city for three days, plundering peoples' houses. When the fact was reported to him he hastened to the scene only to find a few persons picking up what had been left, everything of any value having been carried off. In his fury he seized a piece of wood and belaboured one of the mob that had been arrested until he was quite tired out. He then ordered his runners to set to, and they did so with a vengeance and beat him all over. They then dragged him to the yamen and again beat him, giving him one hundred blows with a club which left him very near dead. Had the magistrate been a little more energetic in the beginning he would have had less trouble.

From the district of Yew Yang-tsou comes a rumour that the magistrate had been wounded in trying to protect a priest who had been assaulted, but there are so many rumours in circulation it is extremely difficult to ascertain the truth. In the city of Foochou, on the bank of the river, about one hundred miles from here, the Catholic Mission buildings were plundered, but the magistrate of the district took energetic measures to stop the rioting, and the trouble went no further, showing plainly that the officials have the means at hand to stop lawless proceedings when they wish to put them in force.

It is very unfortunate just at the present time that the three highest offices of the province are vacant. The Viceroy has died and his successor has not yet arrived. The Chang-kuin is out of office, having recently gone into mourning for one of his parents. The provincial treasurer is also dead. The provincial judge is now the highest official in the province. And the military examinations under way also adds to the lawless element, as among the military students there is always a large percentage of reckless characters, many of whom have participated in these riots. The latest rumour now is that the acting treasurer has ordered the local officials to strictly carry out the laws. If that is done many heads will fall. In a few days more the military examinations will be concluded and the students have left for their homes. Then we shall see what turn matters will take.

12th July.

Notwithstanding much that has been done in the way of precautions to keep the peace by the different wards, the officials have failed entirely to adopt any efficient method to suppress rioting. Soldiers have been brought into the city, but confidence has not been restored. The house of a watchmaker was plundered in broad daylight on the 8th, and the residence of another Catholic was looted on the 9th. The Catholics get not the slightest protection from the officials. It is now a well-known fact that over twenty per cent. of the rioters are soldiers belonging to the three regiments that garrison the city. The Taotai's own body-guard has also participated largely in the plundering. A relation of the Magistrate and another soldier led the crowd in the attack on the Consul's house. There is not the most remote shadow of a doubt about it, as they were fully recognised by a number of people. The Catholic Mission lost between twenty and thirty thousand taels in sycee belonging to the Bishop of Chentow, which had just been received and was being prepared for shipment to its destination. The greater portion of this money is known to have been carried off by the soldiers and runners belonging to the Magistrate's yamên. The Too, or Prefect, has done nothing. I have not even heard of his issuing a proclamation. The Taotai and Magistrate have each of them issued a number of proclamations that were not worth the paper they were written on; simply worded to mean nothing.

The Magistrate has issued another instalment of cash to the scoundrels who were wounded in the assault on the man's house before mentioned (whose name is Lo Bao-tse), making a sum of five hundred cash each per man; he also issued three thousand cash to buy a coffin for each one that was slain. Numerous houses in the country round about have been plundered and then burnt down. A school belonging to the Catholic Mission some ten or twelve miles away was attacked by a mob who were driven off; several were arrested and handed over to the magistrate. In this case the mob were nearly all people of the neighbourhood; many were recognised, and have been mentioned by name in the report to the officials. According to Chinese law these men should be beheaded.

The whole province seems to be in a very unsettled state, and rumours are in circulation of threatened disturbances in several other districts. There is in the best of times in this province a very great number of people who are barely able to eke out a precarious subsistence, and three successive short rice crops have raised the price of that staple commodity to about double that in ordinary years. It is from this class that trouble is to be feared, as on the slightest pretext they are ever ready to plunder. The late Viceroy, shortly before his death, is said to have had arrested and beheaded a large number of such characters, and rumours have just reached here of the execution in the capital of many more of the same class. These energetic measures are necessary, for nothing short of decapitation will intimidate these lawless characters. The thoroughly effective measures adopted in this city have quite restored confidence. Two regiments of soldiers have arrived from Lou-chou, and others are hourly expected. The street barriers have been put in good order, and are watched at night, so that lawless characters have no chance to collect. Trade has not apparently suffered at all, and business is going on just as usual.—*Mercury Correspondent.*

HOSPITAL WORK IN KOREA.

The first annual report of the Korean Government Hospital, written by Dr. H. N. Allen, who, with Dr. J. W. Heron, conducts the institution, has been sent to the *Daily News*. It appears from the report that the Hospital was founded in April, 1885, a similar institution having been in existence for hundreds of years, and was opened under proclamations by the King, to the effect that people from all the provinces would be treated. It has been very successful; large and increasing numbers of people of all ranks, from Queen's maids downwards, having been treated. Malarial diseases were the most common form of sickness and "four-day ague the most common complaint, and skin diseases were seen in all varieties, in short," says the report, "all the diseases commonly known are seen here with modifications, and some uncommon ones, such as Beri-beri and Melanosis." The people seem to respond to the action of medicines, though they do not behave as well after surgical operation as the Chinese do, "probably because they eat more meat and drink stronger wine than do the Chinese." The native mode of treatment is borrowed from the Chinese; quite a number of native doctors have availed themselves of the hospital privileges, and they have all seemed much pleased with the results obtained, several applying for instruction. A school of medicine, which was opened with sixteen scholars, is attached to the hospital and the students are learning English as fast as possible. The writer of the report hopes that when the first vessel of the Korean navy goes into commission he may be able to supply her with a medical officer. The purchase of the *Palos*, if true, will afford him an early opportunity of doing this. About 7,000 new patients were treated during the year, and some old ones, and the expenditure seems to have been about $3,200.

THE CONFIDING AMERICAN AND THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

The *Japan Mail* has the following:—A story is current which shows that even Americans can be too confiding. The scene is laid in Vladivostock, whither an enterprising citizen of the United States made his way some months ago. At Vladivostock officialdom reigns supreme. Men must do exactly as they are ordered by the police, or accept the consequences, which are pleasantly uncertain. Nevertheless, there is room for enterprise. Those who manage to make themselves agreeable to the authorities do a roaring trade. One can understand that these conditions might tempt a speculative "foreigner" with some command of coin. And one can understand, also, that under these conditions the patronage of an official of note might appear extravagantly valuable. This explains how the American got there, and also how he came to wish that he had stayed away. He found there a certain Russian Prince who wanted money and had many prospects to offer in exchange for it. The Amur is still undeveloped. The Prince promised sundry concessions in that region, and the American, leaving a partner behind him in Vladivostock, went home to procure seventy thousand dollars, which were sent out in hard cash, together with sundry vessels chartered for the "development." One thing more the Prince wanted—a somewhat difficult thing to procure, being nothing less than a steam launch capable of travelling 13 knots an hour. There could be no straining at trifles. The launch was ordered, and in due time shipped for its destination. Meanwhile, the Prince had suggested to the partner that direct inspection of the region to be developed might be desirable, and the latter, acquiescing, set out upon his travels. While he was absent, a Japanese steamer appeared upon the scene and the Prince shipped himself quietly away. Shortly after his disappearance, the original American arrived and would have been in consternation had he not in his possession sundry documents duly signed by the Prince. These were carried forthwith to the Governor, but alas! people that deal with Princes are in the vicinity of danger. His Highness' signature, though as an autograph very pretty and very distinguished, was for legal purposes quite valueless. It is not improbable that a thirteen-knot steam launch may be offered for sale in these markets ere long.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

A company is shortly to be started in Nagasaki for the purpose of whale-fishing. The capital will amount to one hundred thousand yen, and branch offices are to be established at Fukuoka and on a number of islands in those waters to which the huge mammals generally resort. According to the *Naigwai Shimbun*, agencies will be opened even in Korea. Guns are to be employed instead of harpoons.

H. B. M.'s corvette *Constance* left Nagasaki for Port Hamilton on the 22nd July, taking in tow a small native schooner, laden with an assortment of saleable articles for stocking a small general store, which a local native compradore has obtained permission to establish there. As usual, the *Constance* also had on board a full supply of stores, fresh provisions, live cattle, etc., etc., for the other men-of-war and military garrison there.—*Nagasaki Express.*

KOBE.

The *Hiogo News* of the 23rd July says:—"The relative advantages of the different routes by which tea is exported are of course of considerable importance, and therefore the following particulars on the subject, which have kindly been placed at our disposal, will be found interesting. The steamer *Glenavon* left Yokohama on the 23th May, Amoy on the 15th June, and arrived in New York on the 20th instant. Last year the same vessel left Kobe on the 8th June, Amoy on the 16th, and arrived in New York on the 31st July. The barque *Hyderabad* sailed from Yokohama on the 7th June, and reached San Francisco on the 11th July instant. The barque *Carrier Dove*, which, it will be recollected, took in part of her cargo here, sailed from Yokohama on the 18th June, and reached Portland on the 16th instant."

Says the *Hiogo News*:—"The voyage from England of the *Takachiho-kan* was anything but a pleasure trip, at all events for the engineers. While the stoke-hole of the vessel was comparatively cool, a constant current of air being produced by means of fans, the heat in the engine room usually reached 136 deg. Fahr. While coming through the Red Sea the coal in one of the 'pocket' bunkers was found to be on fire, a rather unpleasant discovery in view of the fact that the *Takachiho* had about five hundred tons of powder, &c., on board. In order to subdue the fire it was judged necessary to cut through the steel deck, so as to obtain access to the bunker, and for fifty-six consecutive hours work was vigorously maintained before the fire was reached. On two occasions during the voyage the vessel was driven full speed, and each time completely realised the high expectations derived from the very successful trials made before leaving England."

YOKOHAMA.

Seventy new cases of cholera were reported in Tokyo on the 23rd instant, of which twelve ended fatally, and sixty-six on the 24th instant, of which nine proved fatal.—*Japan Gazette.*

The *Mainichi Shimbun* learns, respecting the proposed revision of the commercial treaty between Japan and China, that all forms of imposts on Japanese produce imported to China will be abolished and the general relations between Japanese and Chinese merchants considerably improved.

The *Japan Mail* says in reference to the acceptance by Mr. Aston of the post of Japanese Secretary at Her Britannic Majesty's Legation in Tôkyô:—"The news is very welcome, not only because it points to Mr. Aston's return at no distant date, but also because it indicates that his health must be greatly restored. By Mr. Satow's promotion to Bangkok, by the lamented death of Mr. McClatchie, and by Mr. Aston's appointment to Korea and his subsequent illness, the British Legation in Tôkyô was deprived of the services of three brilliant sinologues. Only two gentlemen, Messrs. Hall and Gubbins, remained to sustain the high reputation for linguistic scholarship which the staff of the Legation had justly acquired. Mr. Aston's return to the scene of his old labours will be a notable accession of strength."

Curio-buyers and intelligent travellers have been regretfully coming to the conclusion that the stock of real antiquities in Japan was becoming exhausted, and the Government is now taking a step which will tend to greatly check the supply of really old art objects. Some time since the Government had catalogues made of the curios in the temples of Yamato and some of the neighbouring provinces, and forbade the priests to sell any of their possessions, but the plan failed owing to the priests' word being taken in making up the catalogues, and to no steps being taken to prevent their substituting copies for originals. The Government has now sent round an expert, Mr. Fenollosa, with a competent staff, to make new and exhaustive catalogues, and carefully inspect the treasures in the temples, and it is believed that now the ruthless dispersal of the treasures, which has been going on ever since the restoration, will be permanently stopped; and we shall not be obliged to go to European and American museums if we wish to see genuine Japanese antiquities.

HAKODATE.

16th July.

The British barque *Nardoo* arrived here from Yokohama on the 12th inst. to load seaweed for Shanghai. The China Merchants' steamship *Yeh-sin* arrived here on the 13th from Nicolaevsk, and left on the 15th with a full cargo of seaweed for Shanghai.

The Austro-Hungarian gun-boat *Nautilus* is expected, and the French Admiral's ship has arrived.

Prince Napoleon was expected up on Sunday by the steamer *Niigata-maru*. The races have come off, the first day's on the 11th, and the second on the 15th inst.—*Japan Gazette* Correspondent.

COCHIN-CHINA.

SAIGON.

The French cruiser *Roland* left Saigon on the 15th July for Europe.

The *Saigonnais* makes the statement, apparently quoted from a Paris paper, that the Chinese Government has decided not to send an Ambassador to represent China at Paris.

In the Museum at Saigon, we learn from the *Saigonnais*, is a set of jewellery, supposed to have belonged to a Siamese Princess, of great historical and artistic value. It consists of two bracelets and a belt, all in pure gold, weighing 473 grams, and consequently of a metallic value of a little over 1,500 francs. The jewellery was presented to the museum by M. Renaud, director of the penitentiary. It was found in an excavation during the construction of a road near the hamlet of Xomvnong. Its historical value arises from the fact that its presence at Palo Condoro must date from the time when that island served as a landing place for the Malays, who, from that point, carried on their piratical raids from the Gulf of Siam to Canton; and its artistic value from its excellent state of preservation after the lapse of so long a period.

The *Saigonnais* of the 25th ultimo has a long article attacking the *Daily Press* for, as is alleged, taking the part of the masters of certain steamers which were condemned to heavy penalties at Saigon in consequence of smuggled opium having been found on board. The article is written in the usual hysterical style of our contemporary, but we are completely mystified as to its motive, seeing that this journal has not criticised in any way whatever the action of the Saigon authorities in the cases in question. All we did was to record the facts as gathered from the columns of our contemporary itself, and to remark that the masters of vessels proceeding to Saigon would do well to be on their guard. Beyond the fact that the penalties had been inflicted our contemporary gave almost no information, the remainder of the articles being taken up simply with expressions of jubilation at the circumstance that foreign vessels should have been subjected to such penalties. Seeing, however, that these have not yet been enforced, but that the vessels were liberated on giving security, and that certain changes have been made since in the regulations at Saigon, it would seem that the justice of the sentences passed on the vessels is regarded with some doubt by the French authorities.

The *Saigonnais*, in an article headed "Acquired rights," deals with the manner in which French officials in the Colonial and Diplomatic services are appointed, and incidentally refers to M. Constans. The following is a quotation from the article:—"What astonishes me is that a Deputy has not been sent to us, but that M. de Freycinet should have selected as Governor of Cochin-China a man who had no intention of being disagreeable to him, for, like a prudent Minister, he has always favoured his adversaries—by sending them to a distance. The *mot* of M. Jules Ferry, which we heard a few days ago, is characteristic. 'Without beating about the bush, what do you think of M. de Freycinet?' he was asked. 'I dare not say aloud what I think of him,' said M. Ferry, 'for I should run a great risk of being sent on a mission.' In fact it began with M. Paul Bert, who was sent to Tonquin. M. Bert was troublesome to M. de Freycinet; was a friend of Gambetta; and was suspected of being only too faithful to his memory. Next it was the turn of M. Rouvier, who was sent to Rome; then of M. Spuller, of whom it has been and still is a question for an embassy. Thereafter came M. de Lanessan, who was set down in Tunis; then M. Thissé, a mediocrity too disposed to start an opposition propaganda in the lobbies and for whom a mission to Venezuela was invented; and last of all it is M. Constans, a man of great talent, but dangerous because it is impossible at this moment to give him a portfolio that he wants, who is sent to Peking, furnished with irresistible arguments." Our contemporary goes on to say that the minor posts are filled up on the same principle, troublesome journalists and others being got rid of in this way.

CAMBODIA.

M. Filippini, the new Governor of Cochin-China, was at Pnom-penh on the 23rd July, where he exchanged visits with the King. In the evening there was to be a grand dinner at the French Residency, and illuminations in the town.

Further conflicts between the rebels in Cambodia and the French forces are reported. One of the rebel bands met with numbered two hundred men, including fifty Chinese armed with good rifles. They attacked the French column vigorously, and although they were repulsed with heavy loss they were able to carry off their wounded. The French loss is not stated.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A Spanish gunboat, the *General Lezo*, which left Manila on the 27th July for Hongkong in order to have certain repairs and alterations in her machinery effected here, had to put back the next day to the Cavite arsenal, one of her engines having broken down.

The *Comercio* says a telegram has been received at Manila from Madrid directing that the gunboat *Filipinas*, which is being constructed at Hongkong by the patriotic subscription raised in the Philippines, is to be supplied with a steam launch and the electric light at the cost of the state.

The Spanish Government is again inviting tenders for the concession for a railway from Manila to Dagupan. The tenders will be opened simultaneously at Manila and Madrid on the 14th October next. The upset price is $4,964,473, on which the Government will guarantee interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

We translate the following from the Manila *Comercio*:—"Mr. Antonio Hidalgo, Consul for Portugal and doyen of the Consular body in these islands, died on the 11th July. Mr. Hidalgo had numbered many years' residence in this country, more than thirty, during which he was principally engaged in trade, having been connected with the house of Matia Menchacatorre until its close, and subsequently carrying on business on his own account. Mr. Hidalgo was a very able man in business matters and was frequently consulted by those who required advice. By his frank, earnest, and genial character Mr. Hidalgo commanded much affection, and his death will be regretted by numerous friends. In former days Mr. Hidalgo was a notable gymnast, and in the fifties used to attend a gymnasium established in the Calle de la Soledad de Cadiz, frequented by young men of herculean strength, amongst whom were Piedra, Mesa, Serine, Uclés, and Hidalgo, for those exercises so favourable to the health and bodily development. Mr. Hidalgo was a man of pleasing address and brilliant imagination, and it was a treat to listen to him describing the various fêtes performed in the gymnasium."